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N. E. Governors to Meet; Finnish-Nazi Break Seen; NWLB Rules on Striking

The World's Day—October 15, 1943

Boston: Coal Situation to Be Discussed

A meeting of New England Governors and civilian defense heads will be held at the State House, Boston, next Tuesday morning to discuss the critical coal situation and the future of Civilian Defense in this area, Governor Saltonstall announced today.

Massachusetts farmers, expressing opposition to subsidies as a means for attaining 1944 food production goals, prepared today to increase milk, poultry, egg, and vegetable production for next year. [Page 2.]

An "understanding" with Great Britain, China, and Russia was advocated today by District Attorney Robert F. Bradford, speaking at a "United for Victory" meeting of the Boston City Federation of Organizations. [Page 5.]

H. M. S. Pitcairn, 14th of 21 patrol frigates being built in Providence, R. I., for the British Navy, was launched today at the Walsh-Kaiser Shipyard. Mrs. Harry H. Dugan, wife of the assistant general manager of the yard, was sponsor, and her six-year-old daughter, Maureen, was attendant.

Christmas packages for soldiers who are just leaving for overseas or will leave in the near future can be mailed up until Dec. 10 provided a change of address form issued by the Army showing the soldier has been moved is shown at the time of mailing. Deadline on mailing Christmas packages for men already overseas is today.

In Europe: Finnish-German Break Held Possible

Possibility of a Finnish break with Germany was acknowledged by Chairman of the Finnish Foreign Affairs Committee in a speech to Parliament, the British Radio reports.

Danish refugee children may receive instruction in Swedish schools, according to the Swedish Radio, which also reports that more than a hundred refugee Danish officers and soldiers have been given work in the forests.

Anti-Nazi tendencies among German youth has caused Minister of Justice, Heinrich Himmler, to issue instructions for stricter supervision of juvenile groups outside the Hitler Youth, it is reported.

Assassination of Pavle Djordjevitch, described as the Quisling police chief of Belgrade, is reported in a Cairo dispatch quoted by the British News Agency, Reuters.

The Spanish "Blue Legion" on the Russian front has been withdrawn and will not return according to what the Associated Press describes as "authoritative advices" reaching Lisbon.

Allied military missions have failed to unify the Yugoslav partisan forces fighting under Josip [Tito] Broz and guerrillas under Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch, according to Yugoslav leaders in London.

Germany and Japan issued sharp protests to Portugal over the granting of bases in the Azores to the British.

Washington: NWLB Rules on No-Strike Contract

The National War Labor Board ruled that an existing no-strike contract is a legal obligation unions must observe and that it takes precedence over the right to strike gained in an election under the Smith-Connally Act. The ruling went to employees of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company plants in Springfield, Ill.

All 43 countries invited to the United Nations Relief meeting, starting Nov. 10 in Atlantic City, N. J., and possibly lasting four or five weeks, have accepted.

Aubrey Williams, former chief of the National Youth Administration, became director of organization for the Eastern and Southern States for the National Farmers Union.

James F. King has resigned as Information Director of the Office of Price Administration, having succeeded Lou Maxon only two months ago in that office.

The Senate approved the temporary rank of Vice-Admiral for Herbert F. Leary, during his assignment as commander of the Eastern Sea Frontier beginning Nov. 1, and approved the retirement of Adolphus Andrews, present Eastern Sea Frontier commander, with the retired rank of Vice-Admiral.

The resignation of Msgr. Francis J. Haas as Chairman of the Fair Employment Practice Committee was accepted by President Roosevelt and Deputy Chairman Malcolm Ross was named to succeed him.

A ban on Government subsidies at the end of this year was included in a new Commodity Credit Corporation bill voted on by the House Banking Committee.

President Roosevelt advocated that, in the postwar world, any effort to impose a high tariff on natural rubber be opposed in order to assure cheap and plentiful tires for American cars. [Page 10.]

Philip Murray, President of the C. I. O., condemned the proposed Federal retail sales tax at the House Ways and Means Committee hearing, and announced that if such a tax were levied, labor would consider it a wage cut justifying increases in pay envelopes. [Financial Page.]

The Senate Appropriations Committee agreed informally to investigate Lend-Lease operations in conjunction with the Truman War Investigating Committee.

Senator La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin described as "a great mistake" the action of a Foreign Relations Subcommittee in approving a resolution which would pledge the United States to join with other nations in the establishment of international authority to maintain future peace.

National: Kearny Day Shift Reported Good

Kearny, N. J., shipyards of the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, United States Steel subsidiary, reported good, if not normal attendance among approximately 17,000 day workers, after at least 7,000 night shift workers walked out.

Funds for immediate construction of the Florida Barge Canal, estimated to cost $44,000,000, were called for in a bill introduced by Representative Joe Hendricks (D) of Florida.

Settlement of the strike by truck drivers in major Southeastern cities with a vote by the Atlanta Union local to return to work immediately, was announced by John Lacky, Labor Department conciliator.

More than 700 employees at the Bohn Aluminum and Brass Corporation Plant No. 24, Adrian, Mich., walked off their jobs in a dispute over what a union spokesman said was failure of the company to negotiate a contract.

Ending a strike that began last Friday, 200 bus drivers of the Santa Fe Trailways System returned to work on plea of L. J. Pierce, local chairman of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, whose discharge by the company caused the walkout.

Orient: Japanese Exchange Ship Awaits Gripsholm

The Japanese exchange ship, Teia Maru, carrying American, Canadian, and Latin-American civilians from Japanese-controlled territory, has arrived in Mormugao, Portuguese India, where it will rendezvous with the Gripsholm, which is expected on Oct. 16.

Lord Linlithgow, in his last public appearance as Viceroy of India before being replaced by Field Marshal Viscount Wavell, urged the Indian States to grow more food to avoid famines such as that now gripping part of India.

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The Weather

Rain

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Friday at 6:33 p. m. and ends Saturday at 6:28 a. m.
Dimout begins Saturday at 6:31 p. m. and ends Sunday at 6:29 a. m.

Next Move Up to Lewis, Leaders Say

Letter to be sent chief of miners stating basis on which A. F. of L. will act on his return.

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor decided here today to send a letter to John L. Lewis indicating the basis on which the A. F. of L. will consider the return of Mr. Lewis' union, the United Mine Workers.

The letter will first recall the plan for readmission that Mr. Lewis offered last summer, which the A. F. of L. convention rejected here this week. The procedure looking toward the miners' return which the convention then adopted will next be stated.

After that the next move will be left to Mr. Lewis.

"John, we can't take your proposition; here is ours," will be the substance of the letter, as it is interpreted among Federation leaders.

The proposition which Mr. Lewis made was for the return of his organization "as is," leaving the conflicts of jurisdiction that have grown up between his union and the unions of the Federation to be the unions of the federation to be settled after the UMW was back within the Federation.

Disputes to Settle

The A. F. of L. insists that the disputes over duplicating organizations be cleaned up first, before readmission.

The counter-proposition of the federation calls for the adjudication of the disputes.

The complication of competing unions concerns mainly District 50 of the UMW, a unique branch which was organized originally to take in gas, coke and utility workers, but has been broadened by Mr. Lewis in recent years to organize in many unrelated fields including railroad and construction workers and dairy farmers. There is also the question of duplication involving the Progressive Mine Workers, a union of coal miners chartered by the A. F. of L. after Mr. Lewis and his coal miners withdrew.

Written by Green

The letter to Mr. Lewis will be written by William Green, President of the federation.

The conference committee which has previously met with Mr. Lewis was continued today. It consists of Daniel J. Tobin, Matthew Woll and George M. Harrison, all vice-presidents of the A. F. of L.

The Executive Council agreed today to hold its next meeting on Jan. 17 in Miami, Fla.

"After receiving the letter the next step will be up to Mr. Lewis," commented an A. F. of L. leader.

"We have taken the action that opens the way for further conferences. Unless he requests another meeting with the A. F. of L., there won't be another meeting.

"We are not running after Mr. Lewis."

Now that the annual A. F. of L. convention has adjourned and given full power to its Executive

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Germans Blow Up Huge Dnieper Dam; Allies Land Behind Nazis at Volturno; U. S. Nudging Argentines From Axis

Roosevelt hits hard at Buenos Aires action in suspending rights of Jewish papers.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15—The United States Government is seizing every opportunity to help the Argentine people to shed their present pro-Axis regime.

No lesser interpretation seemed possible today in light of President Roosevelt's blunt and direct criticism of the latest embracing of "Nazi doctrine" by Buenos Aires in suspending the right to publication of all Jewish newspapers.

At his press conference this morning Mr. Roosevelt said that while this matter is one which primarily concerns the Argentine Government, he "could not forbear to give expression to my own feeling."

In a statement which he read to correspondents and later released for direct quotation, the President declared that his feeling was one "of apprehension at the taking in this hemisphere of action obviously anti-Semitic in nature and of a character so closely identified with the most repugnant features of Nazi doctrine."

Violation of Compact

Mr. Roosevelt said that he was sure that this feeling is shared by the people of the United States and by the people of the other American republics.

Directing his criticism at the present Argentine regime ever more pointedly, he accused the Government of violating one of the resolutions adopted at the Eighth International Conference of American States in 1938.

This resolution, which Mr. Roosevelt stated Argentina had accepted, set forth that "any persecution on account of racial or religious motives which makes it impossible for a group of human beings to live decently, is contrary to the political and juridical systems of America."

One correspondent asked the President if the State Department had taken steps to see that the American Government's view is made known to Buenos Aires. Mr. Roosevelt said he was certain it would get down there all right.

Keeps Axis Relations

For months now Argentina has been the only Western Hemisphere nation to maintain diplomatic relations with the Axis and it is evident that this state of affairs is increasingly unsatisfactory to the other Pan American republics.

Pressure from the United States to get the last seat of Axis activity out of the Americas has been mounting of late. It came to a head on Aug. 30 when Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, delivered sharp official rebuke to the appeal for

Continued on Page 10, Column 7

Allied amphibian move along coast clears passage at estuary of Volturno River.

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Dec. 15—All along the line between the Italian west coast and the Apennines on the north side of the Volturno River, the allies today are slowly driving back the Germans in the course of an "all-out" attack that began the night of Oct. 12-13.

Then, as Nazi troops peering over their carefully prepared defenses upon high ground saw the full moon reflected in the 100-yard-wide river and turning the Tyrrhenian Sea into an expanse of silver, the Allies started the "battle of rivers" that was the prelude to the "battle of roads"—roads that lead to Rome.

They started by using the sea for a typical amphibian operation on the enemy's right flank just north of the Volturno as infantrymen began to fight their way across this natural moat in a frontal attack under concentrated Nazi fire.

Turned Foe's Flank

The idea of this small-scale landing was to turn the Nazi flank on the coast, establish a bridgehead at the estuary of the river, clear passage across the Volturno there for troops moving up on the southern bank, embarrass the enemy river defenses farther inland by enfilading fire.

It succeeded on all counts while light naval forces were providing artillery support from the sea. Since then, several Allied bridgeheads have been established on the north bank for the reception of infantry, tanks, artillery and all the rest of the impedimenta for the forward elements of the advancing force have taken with them in the major assault.

The most important of these bridgeheads were the two nearest Capua—one to the west, the other to the east—for this communications center immediately south of the river is a main town on the main road leading north to Rome. The Germans had blown up ex-

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By a Staff Artist

Fifth Army Leap-Frogs Behind Enemy

Arrows indicate the main points of Allied advance in Italy, the arrow off the West Coast showing approximately where the Fifth Army has operated a leap-frogging landing behind the German lines.

American planes bomb ball-bearing factory in Schweinfurt; 60 Fortresses lost.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

While the Germans blew up the great Russian Dnieper Dam at Dnieprostroy in a desperate effort to flood the line of advance of the Red Army only five miles away at Zaporozhe, General Clark in Italy operated a bold leap-frogging move to break the long stagnation at the Volturno.

These events followed closely upon a terrific, if costly, blow upon the great Nazi ball-bearing factory at Schweinfurt. The loss of 60 Flying Fortresses and 593 airmen may well be a moderate sacrifice for the paralyzing effect on German war production of the destruction of about 50 per cent of the nation's ball-bearing output.

Following the method previously carried out with success by General Patton in Sicily and General Montgomery in Eastern Italy, the Fifth Army leader sent his infantry and tanks around by water to some unspecified point behind the German lines.

Presumably the supporting fire of light naval forces off the coast made the operation possible, since the Germans were fully prepared to fend off such a move. The landing seems to have been successfully made, from Navy landing craft, and if the bridgehead is established, the Germans will be compelled to withdraw northward.

Meanwhile, the bridgeheads made across the Volturno were being extended as a heavy barrage of fire held the Germans back four miles from the river and prevented any Nazi tanks operating in that area. Toward the center of the line, the Eighth Army advanced six miles to Casacalenda in the hills 20 miles south of Termoli on the coast.

On the Russian Front the expected rapid changes began to materialize. The arrival of the Red Army in Zaporozhe gives the Russians once more control of the $110,000,000 Dnieper Dam that, when operating, supplies practically the whole of the Ukraine with power. The dam was destroyed in August, 1941, by the Russians as the German forces reached the Dnieper. Since then it has apparently been repaired by the Germans.

What the delaying effect of the fresh demolition may be remains to be seen. There are said to be 100,000 Germans in the Crimea, whose withdrawal will become necessary if the Russians advance much further along the lower Dnieper. At Kiev, 230 miles above, is the extreme point of the Russians' forward salient and here the Red Army forces were reported breaking through the city's defenses and erossing the Dnieper in the vicinity.

The Schweinfurt raid, which brought down 104 German fighters, involved a desperate two-hour battle in which swarms of single-engine and twin-engine fighters—the latter carrying rocket guns—dogged the Fortresses from the moment they reached German-held soil on their 500-mile trip. The immense German effort to stop this raid and the previous one against Schweinfurt Aug. 17 indicates the importance of these 72 acres of ball-bearing plant to the Nazi war machine. The 60 bombers lost in the raid exceeds by one the greatest previous day's loss—over the same target.

Axis Protests to Portugal; Nation Prepares Defenses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, Oct. 15—Large-scale civilian and military exercises are due to take place this week end when 10 Portuguese towns will stage a blackout and other civil-defense maneuvers, while three divisions of troops will carry out war movements in various parts of the country, including the Lisbon defense zone.

Portugal remains calm following the announcement that it had granted antisubmarine bases in the Azores to the British, but it is taking no chances.

The exercises this week end

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LONDON, Oct. 15 (AP)—Germany and Japan protested to Portugal today over the granting of bases in the Azores to the British, and the Nazis angrily served notice that they reserved the right to take retaliatory action.

Germany left unstated, however, whether it would go so far as to declare war on Portugal.

In announcing the protest, the Berlin Radio called Portugal's act a "severe violation of neutrality."

Berlin then reiterated its contention that Lisbon had been forced to act under pressure.

Hitler's newspaper Völkischer Beobachter declared:

"The theft of the Azores is the surrender of Portugal's neutrality and renunciation of its sovereignty in an essential part of its territory."

Saying Portugal acted under "the extortionist pressure of Churchill and Roosevelt," the newspaper added that this "does not change the undeniable fact that Portugal's attitude bears every mark of a flagrant breach of neutrality."

However, it was considered doubtful the Nazis would plunge Portugal into war because by so doing they would lose one of their most valuable listening posts and spy centers in Europe.

A Tokyo radiocast announcing Japan's protest quoted a Japanese spokesman as saying that Allied acquisition of Azores bases was "one more example of Anglo-American violation of international law as in the case of the seizure of Madagascar and of strong unjustified pressure exercised on a weaker power."

Apparently the Japanese failed to remember that they moved into the Portuguese island of Timor before the British occupied Madagascar.

Roosevelt: Air Raids Costly; Le May: They Are Worth It

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP)—President Roosevelt said today that while the loss of 60 heavy bombers in a raid on Schweinfurt, Germany, was very heavy, he saw little chance that losses over an extended period would exceed additions to the Air Force.

The commander in chief told a press-radio conference he wasn't worried about it. We could afford to lose 60 bombers every day, he said, and we are not doing so.

While nearly 100 enemy fighters were shot down, the President commented, they are not the equivalent in manpower of 60 bombers because they are smaller and cheaper to build and take less time.

On the credit side of the picture, Mr. Rosevelt said, a very large industrial plant or plants probably was put out of commission, thereby retarding the enemy's production of munitions.

A U. S. BOMBARDMENT HEADQUARTERS IN ENGLAND, Oct. 15 (AP)—German war industry will be so smashed by spring as the result of the Allied aerial pounding that the Nazis won't be able to fight effectively any longer on land or sea or in the air, Brig. Gen. Curtis E. Le May, commander of the United States Heavy Bombardment Division, declared.

"The winter holds no hope for Germany," the youthful veteran of a year of European air battles said in an interview. "By spring the Allies will have destroyed enough German war industry that they cannot fight effectively any more."

The Germans are shooting the works on their last hope of defense—fighter planes—but it is not much of a hope, the General said.

He contended that yesterday's bombing of the Schweinfurt ball bearing plant virtually smashed 50 per cent of the enemy's production of ball bearings.

Yes—It's a Pure White Mink; Violet Coats Now Possibility

By Laura Haddock
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Violet mink coats, dyed to match your orchids, may soon be a commonplace thing. They became a possibility today with the announcement of a pure white species of mink, which has been in development for the past six years by John W. Taylor of Boston and Percy Noble of Ontario, mink breeders, and is now completed.

The new animal is not a freak of nature, it is not something that has occurred once or twice and may never be seen again. It is what breeders call a genuine "mutation." It is a pure white animal which is strong, healthy, dominant, and capable of reproducing its color characteristics in offspring, just as the familiar brown mink has always done. It can be ranch-produced, in other words, in sufficient quantity to make it commercially practical.

The first 75 pure white pelts have been purchased by Esther Dorothy, a Boston furrier, and made into an evening cloak which will be presented to feminine America at a showing of Miss Dorothy's Fall and Winter collection in the Ritz Hotel, New York, next Tuesday. The price will be $25,000. It is the only coat of its kind in the world, and fur men are still loath to believe it exists.

They Are Snow-White

The pelts are not creamy-white but snow-white without a mark of any kind. They are deep-furred, pliable, and soft. The significance of the new species is almost limitless, furriers believe, for the white pelts can be dyed any color of the rainbow.

In addition, there have been developed several strains of Black Cross mink, in which clear blue-gray markings range from a narrow line up the back to a definite hevay "cross." As if this weren't enough, the breeders also announce a silved-tipped mink, in which silver gray hairs appear in varying degrees throughout a dark brown pelt.

The Noble-Taylor Ranches are still experimenting and it would be a rash prophet who would venture to say where they will stop.

Mr. Taylor explained it this way: "We have developed two distinctive animals of no blood relationship to each other—a pure white mink and a dark brown mink with clear silver hairs scattered in varying degrees throughout the pelt. By inbreeding, we have developed a homozygote in each strain."

A homozygote, we understand, is in this case a mink-animal which will produce offspring exactly like itself, regardless of the color of its mate.

Startling Colors

"Both these new animals," Mr. Taylor went on, "are dominant in characteristics, and the mixing of the two strains will permit us to produce new and startling colors and markings such as have never been seen before.

"The possibilities are almost infinite. The ranches of North America will soon be producing varieties of mink absolutely new to the world."

The whole thing started in 1937. Percy Noble, Canadian mink-rancher, found in his pens one morning a litter of new kits. All but one were the usual brown, but there was one that was all white.

This was not unusual. There had been white minks before, but they had always been freaks of one sort

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Path of Italians to Allies Full of Snags; Way Open to Hold Up Germans in Balkans

By Saville R. Davis
Former Rome Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Grave doubts have been evoked on all sides by Italy's new state of cobelligerency, and it is now clear that this compromise arrangement starts out under a heavy burden of handicaps. Conditions within Italy, as well as conflicts over the Allied policy on the outside, are such that this latest episode in the duel between military expediency and political warfare promises a most severe test of the military point of view.

Following are some of the obstacles inside Italy which the new system faces:

1. It is clearly indicated at Allied Military Headquarters at Algiers that Italian forces will be confined chiefly to a subordinate military role—policing, supply work, and guarding communications. The plan is to use them only slightly, if at all, at the front. Those Italians who have been burning with eagerness to get at the Germans today will chafe bitterly when they find themselves doing the same menial jobs for the Allies as they did for the Germans. Since cobelligerency starts off as a half-hearted affair on all sides, it should be recorded that Italians don't do things by halves.

2. In spite of the initial heartfelt welcome to Americans on the Italian peninsula, there are still deep shadows of anti-Allied feeling in Italy to complicate the changeover from enemies to cobelligerents. The Officers' Corps in particular contains elements

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All Italians in France Ordered to Register

By the Associated Press

Madrid, Oct. 15

Press dispatches from France said today that French newspapers had published an order from Vichy directing that all Italians resident in France must report for registration with the authorities.

[The order apparently was issued by the Vichy collaborationists as an answer to the Italian declaration of war on Germany.]

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in The Middle East

CAIRO, Oct. 15—There is still only one topic of speculation here—how Marshal Badoglio's declaration of war against Germany will affect Italians in the Balkans.

While the Germans have been clearing Southeastern Europe of Italians ever since the Italian surrender there are still large numbers of them, particularly in Yugoslavia and in the Aegean islands. In both places Italians are in a position to give considerable aid to the Allies if they so desire.

Although it occurred prior to the Badoglio announcement, the fact that the entire Italian Venezia Division is now reported to have gone over to the Partisans in Yugoslavia may be an indication of increasing Italian readiness to co-operate with the Allies. News of the Venezia decision was given yesterday over the Free Yugoslavia Radio which points out that only a few days ago this division was fighting with the Germans against the Partisans.

This development follows a cir-

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Italy:

Allied Units Land Past Volturno Line

Allied troops have landed on the west coast of Italy beyond the Volturno line in a flanking amphibious action, it was announced.

Light naval forces bombarded

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Bay State Farmers Oppose Use of Subsidies in 1944

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 15—Firm opposition to the use of subsidies as a means for attaining the 1944 food production goals sought by the War Food Administration was expressed by Massachusetts farmers today as they prepared to do their utmost to carry out recommendations for increased production made at the close of the two-day conference here of farmers and Government workers.

Goals for Massachusetts for 1944, which must be geared to national goals and national food needs, were established for dairy products, field crops and small grains, forest products, fruits, poultry and eggs, vegetables, and Victory Gardens.

The State USDA War Board was delegated the responsibility of presenting the goals and other decisions of the conference to the WFA. It also will advise each County War Board regarding these same factors, and assist them in carrying out any program which they might deem necessary to inform Bay State farmers of the program, and to help them reach the goals set.

The Recommendations

Summed up briefly, the recommendations of the various committees were as follows:

Dairy: Massachusetts is expected to produce 774,000,000 pounds of milk this year. A 9 per cent increase was suggested for 1944. The Committee voted that, in order to maintain and reach the goal of such an increase, dairymen needed an increase of 93 cents per hundredweight over the Sept. 30 price. This is based on present average cost of production.

Field Crops and Grains: In the opinion of the committee, a possible 5 per cent increase of potato acreage might be anticipated in 1944, provided that adequate price support continues and that supplies of machinery, fertilizer, and seed be substantially greater than in 1942, when 25,000 acres were planted.

No increase in acreage for onions was recommended without support price, returns from onions being regarded as too highly speculative. Hand labor is no longer available in sufficient amount, it was stated.

More Grain Corn

A 10 per cent increase in grain corn was recommended. For hay and pasture crops, a possible decrease was recommended owing to demands for use of land for direct food crops.

Forest Products: It was recommended that, as fall work is completed, deferred labor and other farm labor should go into the woods to cut logs necessary to the war effort.

Fruits: The 1944 goal for apples was set at a possible 2,750,000 bushels, as compared to the 2,552,000 bushels produced in 1943. This estimated increase will be due in part to a larger prospective McIntosh crop.

Poultry and Eggs: Goals set were 62,000,000 dozen eggs, the same as 1943; 5,191,000 hens and pullets, as compared with 4,851,000 in 1943; the raising of 10,000,000 chickens—a decrease of 687,000 from 1943 figures; a decrease by 598,000 in the number of broilers; and a decrease of 6,000 in the number of turkeys produced.

More Feed Needed

It was agreed that, in order to attain the goals set, Massachusetts must have 5 per cent more feed than was available in 1942, and more milk byproducts, alfalfa meal, meat scraps, and other vital poultry feed ingredients. Price relationships between poultry products and cost of production also must be more favorable in 1944 than at present, it was agreed.

Vegetables: It was recommended that the production goal for fresh vegetables in 1944 be set at 103 per cent of the 1943 production, and that growers be urged to follow their normal cropping program of those crops for which their land is especially suitable and their production skills trained.

Victory Gardens: For good nutrition, it was pointed out, 60 per cent more vegetables could be consumed in Massachusetts. To help meet this need, a 20 per cent increase in home gardens was recommended for 1944, or a total of 600,000 gardens.

Earl of Lindsay

MANCHESTER, Mass., Oct. 15 (AP)—Archibald Lionel Lindesay, who passed on here last night, was the thirteenth Earl of Lindsay. He automatically was elevated to the peerage in 1937 on the passing of his brother, Reginald Bethune, twelfth Earl of Lindsay. At that time the North Shore man also acquired the title of Lord Parbroath—one of the 16 Scottish peers in the English House of Lords. The family name is Lindesay-Bethune, but the thirteenth Earl was everywhere known as Lindsay. He had lived on the North Shore for many years.

His son, William Tucker Lindesay, Viscount Garnock, of Greenways, Sunningdale, Berkshire, England, who is at present a captain in the Scots' Guards, will succeed to the Earldom and also become owner of the Lindesay ancestral castle in Scotland.

Assessing Job Faces Postwar Complications

Mounting Federal taxes which will continue after the war and war jobs have ended will increase the problem of local tax collectors and complicate the job of assessing, James J. Casey, principal assessor of the city of Cambridge, said today.

The veteran assessor, who has held the Cambridge post for 31 years, pointed out that the national income has reached $140,000,000,000, or three and one half times the national income during the worst year of the depression.

"This tremendous income is a primed income," Mr. Casey said. "It is derived from governmental expenditures in the prosecution of a global war and is being paid out of taxes levied upon the people and borrowing upon the credit of the nation.

"When the war is over," Mr. Casey continued, "these expenditures will stop, but the taxes will go on and on. With the Federal Government having first call on income by taxing at the source, the problem facing local governments, depending in large measure on real estate taxes for revenue, will be critical."

Certain to Mount

The Cambridge assessing expert warned that cost of local government was almost certain to mount after the war because of the vast postwar projects planned and the likelihood that the new well-reduced welfare rolls will begin to rise again.

Another drain on income available for local taxation may be the adoption of a 10 per cent sales tax which will further reduce the property owner's ability to pay real estate taxes.

Still other problems of a complex nature face local officials Mr. Casey warned. "The liquidation of some 1,500 industrial plants valued at $9,000,000,000 owned by the United States Government through the Defense Plants Corporation presents the question, how many and how soon will these plants be absorbed by private industry?

"The possible abandonment of vast areas taken for war purposes, the temporary housing due to war activities, may cause disastrous dislocations in real estate values and the creation of blighted areas," Mr. Casey said.

Present a Problem

Extensive development of tax-exempt property through construction of Federal housing projects also may present a problem for local tax boards, he added.

"There are about 6,000,000 persons employed in the three major fields of war production, aircraft, explosives, and shipbuilding," Mr. Casey continued. "It seems obvious that when war contracts are canceled most of these workers will be out of jobs. Such a tremendous dislocation of the economy of the country is bound to reach into the sphere of local tax assessors and collectors."

Emphasizing that he had no objection to prosecution of the war to the fullest or to the expenditure of the huge sums necessary to achieve that goal, Mr. Casey said that economies should be practiced wherever possible. He pointed out that the biggest cost to the Government was the interest on money borrowed to pay the costs of war and that the ultimate bill will have to be paid by the public.

Tax 'Impossibility' —Not in Weymouth

The "impossible" has happened. Three times in one day residents of Weymouth went to the office of the tax collector and paid poll or excise tax bills which they had already paid earlier in the year.

Frank W. Holbrook, Town Treasurer, smilingly commented that the double payments are apparently a sign of the times and big wartime pay envelopes. Clerks in the office were required to mail refunds to citizens in five instances within a week where double payments were involved.

Events Around Greater Boston

Saturday

"The Bunker Exhibition" is the subject of a talk by Mrs. Tanner in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public. "Flowers in Mediaeval Art" is the subject of a talk by Mrs. Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 2 p. m. Free to the public.

Lena Turner, pianist; Wesley Copplestone, tenor, and William Achilles, accompanist, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Dr. Edward Wigglesworth, former director of the New England Museum of Natural History and President of the Gemological Institute of America, will lecture on "Gems" in the New England Museum of Natural History at 7:30 p. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable, Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Draft Evaders Sentenced

Two more members of the Jehovah Witnesses were convicted by Federal juries of failing to comply with regulations of the Selective Service Act, in the United States District Court at Boston late yesterday. Each was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. They were: William A. Tseko of Somerville and John Sirski of Haverhill.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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Women Keep Planes Flying

James Coyne

Northeast Has Group of Girl Mechanics

Miss Phyllis Anderson and Mrs. Beatrice White, of Northeast Airlines' maintenance shops at East Boston, not only are posed beside this typical 14-cylinder aircraft engine but also they really know how to take it down and re-assemble it. The girls are part of a sizable staff of women mechanics employed at the company's hangar at the Logan International Airport.

Women Plane Mechanics Win Their Place Outside of Home

Albert D. Hughes
Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Today, every day, a group of women working at Northeast Airlines' airplane maintenance shops at Logan International Airport, East Boston, are busy disproving the saying of Euripides that "A woman should be good for everything at home, but abroad good for nothing."

These women are making good at labors heretofore considered outside the feminine domain—machine tools, aircraft engines and instruments, electrical wiring, and inspection.

Essentially a normal patriotic urge, a feeling that they were suited to mechanical things, or a desire to "get in on the ground floor" of a business that they think is a "comer," has impelled most of these women to drop their peacetime pursuits. To a woman, they like what they are doing, and woe betide the ones who fail to take them seriously at their chosen tasks.

She Knows Planes

There's Phyllis Anderson, of Brookline, for instance. She would look neat selling stockings, cosmetics, or jewelry in a department store but here she is surrounded by all the paraphernalia of the all-around machinist that she is—lathe, drill press, grinder, etc., in the company's machine shop and propeller maintenance division.

Like most women mechanical employees at Northeast, Miss Anderson took the war-training course given by the New England Aircraft School.

She said that she has a genuine incentive to do this work, with one brother already in the Army Air Force and another an air cadet in training. Miss Anderson said she once had a private flying license and hopes to take up flying later. She is preparing for it again by embarking on the pre-flight training course offered by Boston Teachers' College.

She Sees Big Future

Mrs. Beatrice White, of Weston, in the engine accessory shop, thinks aviation has a big future, and especially the Logan Airport, and she wants to "be in on it." What makes an engine go is no longer a mystery to Mrs. White for her bench was crowded with magnetos, carburetors, starters, and ignition harnesses being overhauled.

Mrs. George Shalhoub, of West Roxbury, claims both an incentive and a motive in her work. She also works on engine accessories. She has a husband who is in Army Ordnance. She also believes aviation has great opportunities and literally wants to "get in on the ground floor."

Most experienced of the women mechanics here is Miss Ida DiPiero, of Boston. She said that she has always liked to fix electrical appliances at home and working with electrical equipment and accessories "is just her dish." She was genuinely experienced in machine shop practice when she arrived, having taken a 500-hour machine shop course before being employed by Northeast.

Gets Used to the Dirt

Frankly admitting that her original motive was patriotic, Miss Mary Giordano, of Marblehead, doing engine cylinder overhaul and repair, exclaimed in the next breath that she most certainly liked her work. "After you get used to the dirt, you don't mind it at all," she said. She explained and showed cylinder parts, taken down for overhaul, generally carbon smudged from gasoline explosions which have to be cleaned up to inspect them for signs of fatigue in the metal.

A hope that she may keep on with her job after the war, because it "has a lot of details that men don't like," was expressed by Mrs. Dorothea Sherman, of Egypt, Mass., who is an inspector of aircraft and the only woman in the company doing her type of job.

Mrs. Sherman goes over an airplane just in for overhaul like a woman doing spring cleaning, checking instruments, controls, and equipment for condition and operation in accordance with the very strict regulations set up by the Civil Aeronautics Board for the commercial transport industry.

In another unique company classification is Rosamond Resnick, only "draftswoman." She draws diagrams of parts and repairs, the latter being another CAB requirement. She replaced a male employee who formerly performed this job.

What does Lloyd Spinney, shop foreman, think of these women? "They're a fine bunch of women and they're all doing a man's work. I don't know what we'd do for maintenance if we didn't have them."

B. U. Trains Officers For AMG Service

Wartime activities of Boston University range from training of officers for Allied Military Government to rehabilitation of discharged servicemen, it was disclosed last night in the 18th annual report of Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, University president.

The 500 assembled trustees and faculty members who attended the annual reception and dinner in Charles Hayden Memorial Auditorium also heard the financial report of Dr. E. Ray Speare, University treasurer.

The affair followed a business meeting in the afternoon in which eight trustees were re-elected for five-year terms, and Frank W. Kimball, former trustee, was returned to the board after several years' absence.

How Course Operates

In disclosing for the first time that B. U. was one of 10 American universities to receive the A. M. G. assignment, Dr. Marsh described the course by analogy with the program followed at the University of Virginia. There, the first school required the officer-students to spend half their time on military organization and the rest on enemy countries and other areas where they might serve. B. U. also has many "undergraduate" soldier-students, it was recalled.

In telling of honorably discharged veterans who are being returned at government expense for further training, the President said "a few have already entered the University."

The financial report for the year ending last June 30 showed a gross income of $2,004,130.91, down 5.2 per cent from the preceding year. Tuitions and student fees amounted to 73.6 per cent of the income, and 45.2 per cent of the total income was paid out for instructional and administrative salaries.

Excess of receipts over expenditures amounted to $2,419.05 for the year, up from $1,767.40 the preceding year.

Gifts for current purposes amounted to $127,859.24, down 10.6 per cent.

Japanese Descent Students

Government grants included $31,823.32 for defense training, civil aeronautics, and medicine courses. Also, $13,215 was advanced for loan to students in subjects of natural science.

Dr. Marsh also disclosed that 22 American-born students of Japanese descent have been admitted.

"If any page in the history of America's governmental action is black," he averred, "it is the page that tells the story of the injustice done to native-born Americans of Japanese ancestry, following the attack on Pearl Harbor."

Those admitted were cleared by the Government, met University academic standards, had character references, and showed that they could remain in school without seeking financial help from the University, he recounted.

Full tuition scholarships for children of alumni killed in action have been voted by the trustees, he disclosed, saying that 45 of the 6,000 graduates have been killed in service.

Support for a postwar program similar to the National Youth Administration was voiced in the report. "In 10 years, the NYA student aid program has demonstrated the value and need" of such a program "if for no other purpose than to equalize educational opportunities for deserving students regardless of financial barriers," he pointed out.

Something New in Fur

Courtesy, Jay Thorpe, N. Y.

Silver-Tipped Mink Coat

This coat was made for Jay-Thorpe, New York, from skins developed on the Noble-Taylor Mink Ranches. It is one of a series of new mink types which may revolutionize the mink market, fur men say.

Next Move Up to Lewis A. F. of L. Leaders Say

Continued from Page 1

Council, this group of 15 will dispose of the problem.

One of the council members pointed out as significant the following that William Green, President of the Federation, said yesterday in accepting the presidency for another year:

"I know it will be the purpose of the Executive Council to protect the interests of every Union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, those who have remained loyal, those who have refused to listen to the siren voice of those who called for followers into the field of false experimentation—their interests must and will be protected to the full limit of their rights in the American Federation of Labor, when the wayward sons return."

Was Questioned

Whether Mr. Lewis would get back as quickly as has been assumed by many was questioned as the enthusiasm of the vote looking toward readmission waned.

"He will come back eventually," commented one of the top men. "When he does, he will make trouble. He always has."

Major decisions on policy taken by the American Federation of Labor at its annual convention here were reviewed today by Matthew Woll, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee.

Apart from action on the possible readmission of John L. Lewis and the United Mine Workers, which was outstanding from an organizational viewpoint, Mr. Woll pointed out the principal moves as follows:

"Protest against the wage-freezing policy that has been adopted with no adequate price control, which has resulted in manifest unrest among workers everywhere, and against wage fixing by one man (Fred M. Vinson, Economic Stabilization Director.)

"Resentment against conversion of the agreement with the government providing for a voluntary method of handling labor disputes into a compulsory method. The National War Labor Board has been turned into a compulsory body. Collective bargaining has been completely destroyed. The WLB has been used only as a means of keeping workers on the job.

"Protest against the attempt to enslave workers in private industry through the manpower act by measures that would make a man stay on the job.

"Resentment against the tendency toward government by bureaucracy through discretionary authority as well as by compulsion, rather than by law as enacted by the representatives of the people."

World Issues

Turning toward international issues, Mr. Woll named these main convention recommendations:

"Some understanding, arrangement or organization designed to prevent aggression by one nation on the rights and territory of another and to adjust international grievances by peaceful and orderly means instead of by violence and force of arms.

"Refusal of American labor to have any relationship of liaison with Soviet trade unions. This was a reaffirmation of policy. The Anglo-American Trade Union Committee has been changed to the British Trades Union Congress and the American Federation of Labor Committee, thereby putting an end to the hopes of those who would make a world labor committee in which the Russians would play a most important if not dominating part.

"Then the determination of the A. F. of L. to enter into an active campaign to bring about better relations and associated effort among the labor movements of all the Americas, and thus promote not only a more neighborly policy but also be on guard to prevent the workers of the South and Central American countries from being exploited by American or any other foreign capital. Also this co-operation is planned to advance the standards of living in these countries, which would not only benefit the workers there but also create a greater market for all the Americas.

"Finally the convention in several of its resolutions, actions and addresses has made clear in unmistakable terms that it is for the perpetuity of the American way of life—for the system of free enterprise and for free labor and free trade unions, and that it calls upon the management of industry to unite with labor in meeting postwar problems, not alone to protect the interests of workers and of industry and to make for opportunities for the returning soldiers, but as well to hold secure the national economic system that has given America the greatest advances, social, politically, economic and otherwise, beyond those of any other people in the world."

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meat, Butter, Etc. — Today — Brown stamps "C," "D," and "E" in Ration Book No. 3 now valid; expire Oct. 30.

Oct. 17—Brown "F" stamps become valid; expire on Oct. 30.

Sugar—Oct. 31—Stamp No. 14 in Book 1, good for five pounds, expires, Stamps No. 15 and 16 each good for five pounds of sugar for canning only, also expire.

Canned Goods—Oct. 20—Blue stamps, "U," "V," and "W" expire.

Nov. 20—Blue stamps "X," "Y," and "Z" will expire.

Nov. 1—First series of Green Stamps, "A," "B," and "C," in Book No. 4—to be issued before end of October—will become valid; expire Dec. 20. Values same as blue stamps in Book No. 2.

Gasoline—No. 6 coupons in "A" books are now good for three gallons each, expire Nov. 8. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2 gallons each, but expiration dates vary. Face of each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Today—New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons now good until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair. Expiration date extended indefinitely.

Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 becomes valid for one pair on Nov. 1.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—Oct. 31. Last day for tire inspection for B-book holders; C-Book holders, Nov. 30. New tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601 a month.

Breeders Develop Pure White Mink For the Fur Mart

Continued from Page 1

or another, and as such, unable to reproduce themselves. Mr. Noble assumed he probably had this kind of animal here. But it had dark eyes—not the pink eyes of the albino animal—so he experimented and eventually had to credit the fact that on his obscure ranch at Shallow Lake, Ontario, nature had come forth with an absolutely new race of animal—the white mink.

Two years later, after careful survey of the field, he settled upon John Taylor, a fur merchant and breeder with a ranch at Maynard, Mass., as his partner. The two have since continued the development of the new strain, and fur men believe that, as rapidly as wartime markets permit, new types of mink will appear from now on.

A few pelts were exhibited to dealers at a show earlier this year, but not until next Tuesday will the general public see its first white mink skin.

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Rain

Boston and Vicinity: Occasional light rain beginning after midnight, slightly cooler tonight; rain and cooler Saturday morning; gentle winds.

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont: Occasional showers and slightly cooler tonight; rain and cooler Saturday morning.

Connecticut: Occasional rain, slightly cooler tonight; rain and cooler Saturday morning.

Massachusetts: Occasional light rain west portion and beginning in east portion after midnight, slightly cooler tonight; rain and cooler Saturday morning.

Rhode Island: Occasional light rain beginning late tonight, slightly cooler tonight; rain and cooler Saturday morning.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 1:11 p. m.; height, 11.1 feet.
Saturday, 1:41 a. m.; height, 10.3 feet.

Price Violators Fined

PORTLAND, Maine, Oct. 15 (AP)—Fines totaling $7,000 were paid in Federal Court today by three defendants, all of whom had been convicted on indictments charging violation of OPA price regulations. Leonard Carp, Biddeford, paid a fine of $5,000; Edward Carp, Biddeford, $1,500, and William L. Gagnon, Augusta, $500.

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Big Corporations Charged With Abuse of Research

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Examples of the alleged abuse of natural scientific research by giant monopolies were presented to the Senate Kilgore Committee today by Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge to back up Vice-President Henry A. Wallace's demand yesterday for Government aid to independent research.

Most of the information was drawn from seized files in Government antitrust suits, some of them unearthed earlier by Thurman Arnold.

"We cannot afford to place our sole reliance upon monopolistic corporations whose interests have only too often been divided," Mr. Berge today said, "who have sought restricted production rather than full employment of our resources and labor, and who have sought for monopoly control rather than public welfare."

Examples cited today by Mr. Berge:

Examples Cited

1. An alleged proposal to put minute particles of arsenic in industrial plastics to prevent them being "bootlegged" for dental plates, where the identical compound that was sold by the alleged "du Pont monopoly" for 85 cents a pound for industrial purposes was sold to dental users for $45 a pound.

2. An alleged proposal to put injurious or poisonous agents in a new du Pont pigment so as to limit its use to paint and prevent its going into the "monopolized and cartelized" textile-dye field, where it might disturb the price structure.

3. Evidence seized from files of the General Electric Company that the life of flashlight lamps had been purposely reduced from the earlier basis, where one lamp was supposed to outlast three batteries, to a lamp with "two battery lives." Satisfactory technological progress was reported in further deteriorating quality to a basis where a lamp would last the life of only one battery.

German Patents

4. Agreement by Standard Oil of New Jersey with the great German chemical trust, with which it was a cartel partner, disclosed in a letter seized by the Justice Department dated 1939, after the European phase of the war had started, reporting an effort by an executive "to work out complete plans for a modus vivendi" on the assignment of 2,000 German patents, "which would operate through the term of the war, whether or not the United States came in."

5. Another document seized from Standard Oil files, showing reluctance, in view of its cartel arrangement with Germany, to make available to the Army Air Corps the German-developed hydrogenation process for making high-power aviation gasoline, and concluding:

"It seems that the only practical way to handle this problem is to avoid carrying out the operation of producing 100 octane number aviation gasoline commercially as long as possible."

Agreements Traced

Mr. Berge, in similar fashion, traced the monopolistic-German cartel agreements restricting American production of synthetic rubber (Standard Oil and I. G. Farben): military optical glass (Bausch & Lomb and Carl Zeiss of Germany); Plexiglass (Rohm & Haas of Philadelphia and Rohm & Haas of Darmstadt); Tungsten Carbide (General Electric and Krupp); Ethyl Gasoline lead (du Pont and Dow Chemical, and I. G. Farben); Magnesium (Aluminum Company of America and I. G. Farben.)

Many of these agreements were exposed when the United States entered the war; the Standard Oil connection with Germany was ended by a Justice Department antitrust suit and consent decree; the General Electric lamp case is now pending in an antitrust case in the Trenton district court, temporarily held at the intervention of the War Department.

Cartel arrangements between German chemical monopolies and the Federation of British Industries, signed March 16, 1939, two days after Hitler's invasion of Czechoslovakia, and described by Mr. Berge as the "peace of Düsseldorf," were also cited to show the ramifications of the great combines.

"Cartels," he charged, "present the greatest challenge to our system of free enterprise. They are not dead. They are awaiting the moment of peace to step in and resume control of those very industries which are most essential to the rehabilitation of a war-torn world."

Technology Factor

In every agreement or abuse of research, he said, "technology has been a vital factor." Supporting the Kilgore bill for a Government-supported research agency, he declared "it is the responsibility of Government to see that technology remains free from artificial control and monopoly perversion."

Regarding the new plastic case subject of an antitrust suit, Mr. Berge charged that "as a result of monopoly control of methyl methacrylate," one of the best-known plastics, "by the du Pont company and Rohm & Haas of Philadelphia," its uses were divided into two fields, industrial and dental.

Two Prices

When the plastic was sold for industrial purposes, Mr. Berge charged, "it costs 85 cents a pound, while the price to dental users was $45 a pound."

As the dental profession learned that "there was no difference in the material," it began to buy the industrial plastic. This was termed bootlegging by the "monopoly group," which set about using its technological-research laboratories to meet the problem.

Mr. Berge quoted a letter from the Vernon-Benshoff company, "a member of the monopoly clique," on proposed ways of adulterating the industrial plastic so that it could not be used for dental work.

One proposal was:

"A millionth of 1 per cent of arsenic of lead might cause them [Pure Food and Drug authorities] to confiscate every bootleg unit in the country. There ought to be a trace of something that would make them rare up."

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Upper: This helicopter hovering over a jeep will rise vertically, "stand" in midair before rising some more, turn in its own length, back up, fly sideways, and descend vertically. It was demonstrated Oct. 12 at the National Airport, Washington, with Frank N. Piasecki as pilot. Mr. Piasecki is president of the P-V Engineering Forum, Inc., of Philadelphia, which built the helicopter. The company says it is noted for its simplified and effective control system. A single-seater, this PV-2 is considered the prototype of postwar private helicopters. Demonstrations before military officials have aroused interest in possible war use for helicopters. P-V is working on a helicopter with a pay load of more than one ton and a range of 400 miles, for possible use for military rescue work, liaison, invasion, antisub activity, and other war purposes. Lower: The old-fashioned auto horn on the PV-2 helicopter is demonstrated by little Patsy Allison as Mr. Piasecki looks on. Mr. Piasecki, who put the machine through its paces in the air, has had only 30 hours' flying time, 14 in conventional aircraft and the remainder in the helicopter.

Thomas Takes Issue With Willkie Letter

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP)—Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, took issue Oct. 14 with Wendell L. Willkie's recent statement that "If isolationist policies were adopted by this country we should eventually be forced to some sort of socialism."

"'Isolationist policies' do not necessarily or probably mean the democratic socialism I favor," said Mr. Thomas. "They may mean a Fascist totalitarianism. In like manner, anti-isolationist policies or a vague belief that it's 'One world' do not necessarily mean either democracy or peace."

Mr. Thomas gave his comment in a letter, which he made public, to Edgar M. Queeny, St. Louis chemical manufacturer.

Mr. Willkie's statement also was made in a letter to Mr. Queeny in reply to a memorandum sent by the manufacturer outlining why Missouri Republicans recently asked the 1940 Republican Presidential nominee to give his views on postwar problems.

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Johnston-for-President Produces Repercussions

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 15—Announcement by Deneen Watson, National Chairman of the Republican Postwar Policy Association, in Chicago yesterday that he was for the nomination of Eric Johnston, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, for President by the 1944 Republican National Convention, produced immediate repercussions here today.

The first was the resignation of Leo Casey, veteran newspaper correspondent who helped organize the Association and directed the campaign from its inception; the second was surprise at Mr. Watson's announcement, although he said he did not speak for the Association he heads, but merely gave his "personal endorsement of Mr. Johnston."

That Mr. Watson expects to go all the way for Mr. Johnston, however, was obvious in his announcement when he said he was forming a committee in every state in the Union to urge Mr. Johnston "to be a candidate for President."

The Watson move was seen here as designed wholly to stop Wendell L. Willkie, titular head of the Republican Party and the Party's Presidential candidate in 1940, when he polled the biggest popular vote ever received by a defeated candidate of any political party in this country.

Men in a position to know the inside unqualifiedly characterized Mr. Watson's pro-Johnston movement as another epic to sidetrack the Willkie bandwagon. It was recalled that these efforts dated back to the publicity campaign in behalf of Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, a boom which faded. Then came the movement for the nomination of Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, which also faded. Then came the movement for Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota, which lasted until the Minnesota Governor withdrew and joined up with the United States Navy. The Johnston movement followed.

Division of the liberal element in the Republican Party is seen here as the chief aim of these "Stop-Willkie" movements. What was characterized as the "tory" forces in the Republican Party was seen hiding behind them.

The consensus was that Mr. Johnston, while a man of sterling qualities, great integrity, and ability, could not be nominated, or, if the unexpected happened and he were nominated, that he could not be elected over President Roosevelt dunning for a fourth term with the backing of labor and the most powerful political machine this country has ever known.

Persons in a position to view the inside workings of both the Democratic and Republican parties see the trial balloons like those sent up for Governor Bricker, Senator Taft, Governor Stassen and Mr. Johnston as political maneuvering without intent for real battle on the ground over which the forces deploy.

The main force is seen in the background. When it is revealed, Thomas E. Dewey, Governor of New York, will be brought forward after the Willkie ranks are split.

It was insisted, therefore, that neither Mr. Bricker, Mr. Taft, Mr. Stassen, Mr. Johnston or anyone else other than Mr. Dewey are the real beneficiaries of the "Stop-Willkie" drive.

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Senate Split on Fund for State Schools

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15—The Hill-Thomas bill to provide $300,000,000 in Federal funds to state public schools has encountered vigorous opposition.

On one side is the group pointing to the lamentable state of public education in many American states, notably the South.

On the other side are Senators who fear Federal intervention in the local educational system, and who point to temporary surpluses in most of the state treasuries.

Regarding the latter, advocates of the bill, sponsored by Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah and Lister Hill (D) of Alabama, argue that the surpluses will disappear after the war, since they will be needed for demobilization projects. In addition, they point to positive pledges in the bill preventing the Federal Government from exercising control over state or local school systems. Federal money has been paid in the past to schools, and is being paid now. This is an extension of the system to meet emergency war conditions, they argue.

Supported in South

Meanwhile, the whole broad question of education in America has been brought up and is being threshed out in the debate on the bill which proposes to provide two thirds of the money as an emergency measure and $100,000,000 as a permanent annual equalization fund.

Opposing the bill are particularly Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio and Millard F. Tydings (D) of Maryland. Most of the Southern States, which are poor in purse and short on schools, back the bill, and extraordinary stories are told of the lack of educational facilities now being made available to the children, whites and Negroes, in large areas of America. The primary purpose of the bill is to help equalize school conditions between the "poor" states and the "rich" states.

Senator Tydings hinted that Senator Thomas might win support for the bill if he restricted the distribution of Federal funds solely to states which need the money to bring their schools up to the national standard.

Senator Taft, however, indicated he was against the bill in any case. Although the bill's sponsors proclaim that it gives the Federal Government no power over the states' school systems, the Ohio Senator insists that the question of white and Negro education in the South would compel the Federal Government to insist on a change in school methods. For example, Senator Taft said, Louisiana now spends $60 for each white child and $12 for each Negro child. If Louisiana gets the proposed Federal funds, he declared, it will spend $76 for each white child and $23 for each Negro child.

Racial Discrimination

Senator Thomas conceded this condition would exist but said it was better to improve the lot of each race rather than to go into the complicated problem of trying to destroy discrimination.

Senator Taft has previously charged that this is a "revolutionary" proposal.

Senator Thomas, a former college teacher, denies this, and says he is "almost emotional" about the bill. "There is nothing revolutionary in meeting the demands of the times," he declared.

President Lincoln signed the Federal land-grant college bill, aiding state education, in the midst of the Civil War, Senator Thomas commented, replying to the charge that the whole affair should be left off until after the war. "Aid to education is a war measure," he said.

The National Catholic Welfare Conference, pursuing its policy of opposing Federal intervention in school affairs, is one part of a strong lobby opposing the measure.

College Students Cool To Part-Time Jobs

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Oct. 15

Board-and-room job offers for college students working their way through school are going begging today, according to the files of university placement bureaus, as students flock to better-paying work.

Miss Dorothy Dockstader, Director of the Placement Bureau at De Paul University, said she had hundreds of requests for part-time workers—jobs at which in depression days college boys would have leaped to help themselves through school.

Now, however, the college files show they can get jobs at an average of 60 cents an hour, with pay in some cases running up to a dollar an hour.

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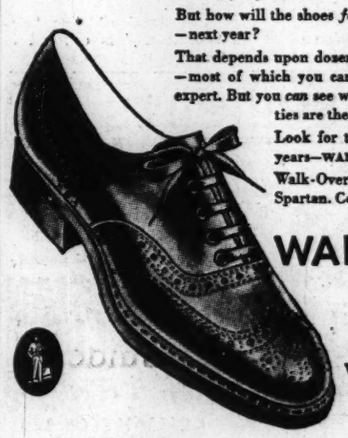

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SEABOARD RAILWAY WORKS FOR VICTORY

THROUGH THE HEART OF THE SOUTH

Hemingway Story in Technicolor—Music and Plays—Letter From Hollywood

Gary Cooper, Ingrid Bergman In 'For Whom the Bell Tolls'

By Edwin F. Melvin

The lengthy Technicolor film version of Ernest Hemingway's novel, "For Whom the Bell Tolls," which has reached the screen at the Metropolitan, is both a touching romance and a grim but powerful account of the fighting in Spain in 1937. With the modulations to be expected in movie treatment of the story, the picture follows the original narrative closely. Gary Cooper, Ingrid Bergman, and a cast which includes Katina Paxinou, Akim Tamiroff, Vladimir Sokoloff, Arturo de Cordova, Mikhail Rasumny, and many others, play their roles with skillfully mingled restraint and vigor. And Sam Wood has directed with his usual unobtrusive ability. Not the least of the accomplishments is the high quality of the photography.

As might have been anticipated, the romance between the American, Robert Jordan, and the Spanish Maria is now expressed more in the usual Hollywood style than in the manner employed by Mr. Hemingway. The horrors of the warfare in Spain are more plainly stated. The fascist outrages, of which Maria was a victim, are verbally described. The gantlet massacre by Republican irregulars, narrated in the novel, is pictorially represented in the form of a flashback. Neither is pleasant entertainment. But both were a part of the war.

♪ ♪ ♪

The film does not go into much discussion of the issues involved in the struggle. There is a brief speech by Robert Jordan, summarizing the conflict. But Dudley Nichols' screen play does throw emphasis on the characterization of a man who is willing to sacrifice himself for a cause which he believes to be just. Quietly but unmistakably his steadfastness is made clear, his perception of the course he must follow, and his devotion to duty regardless of cost.

The film follows the pattern of the novel in confining itself chiefly to three days and the mission of the dynamiter Jordan to destroy a mountain bridge as part of a Republican offensive. The irregulars whom he joined are described. Among them are the untrustworthy Pablo, the amazing woman Pilar, the gentle but faithful veteran Anselmo, the volatile gypsy who hoped to destroy a tank, the courageous El Cordo, and the pretty Maria with her cropped hair, who had only recently escaped from the enemy.

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With so much fidelity to the principal events of the novel that it tends to lessen suspense for those who remember the story, the film follows the Hemingway narrative—the defection of Pablo, the assumption of authority by Pilar, the meeting of Jordan and El Cordo, the coming of hostile cavalrymen, the destruction of El Cordo and his companions, the fruitless attempt to halt the offensive, the dynamiting of the bridge, and the tragic conclusion.

Gary Cooper's performance is admirable. His laconic style suits the character of Jordan. His gentleness to Maria and his firmness in dealing with his Spanish companions are excellently proportioned. Miss Bergman perhaps is a somewhat romanticized Maria, but the character as the novelist set her down is cast in that mold, and Miss Bergman brings to the role a disarming charm of her own.

Miss Paxinou's acting as Pilar is a tower of strength to the production. It has depth and color and a ruggedness rare on the screen. The players for the long list of Spanish characters have been shrewdly chosen and the variety and sharpness of their characterizations resemble the work in prewar importations from the Continent.

Screen News

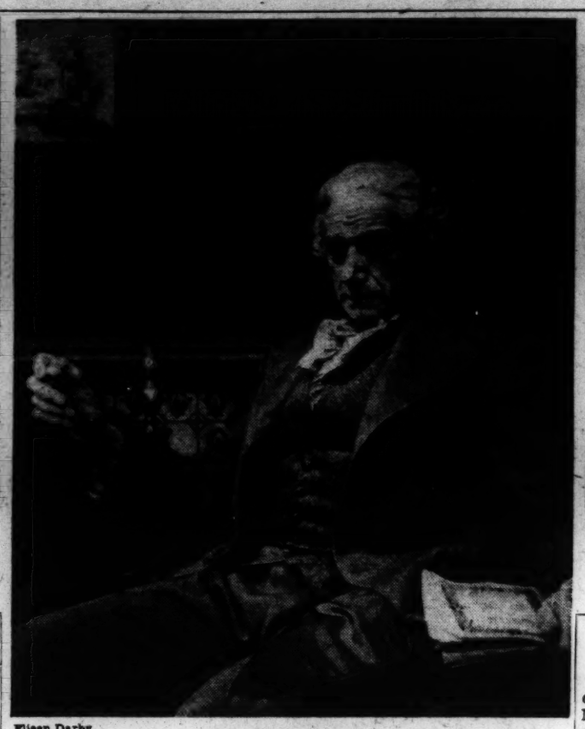
Metro will make a Technicolor film version of "Jumbo," the circus spectacle staged in New York a few years ago.

The latest March of Time, "Europe's Crossroads," is devoted to Portugal.

© Loew's Inc.

Fay Bainter

In "Salute to the Marines," continuing at the State and Orpheum.



Eileen Darby

Cecil Humphreys

As George Washington in "The Patriots," now at the Colonial

© Universal

Susanna Foster

In "Phantom of the Opera," continuing at the Keith Memorial.

Concerts to Come

Nicolai Berezowsky, composer and conductor, will take part in the concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra on the afternoon of Friday, Oct. 2, and the evening of Saturday, Oct. 23, presenting a new work of his, Symphony No. 4, which comes to notice under the auspices of the Koussevitzky Music Foundation. Scheduled for performance along with the novelty are Mozart's String Serenade, "Eine Kleine Nachtmusik," Beethoven's Symphony No. 6 ("Pastoral") and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Capriccio Espagnol." Dr. Koussevitzky will conduct.

The Monday evening and Tuesday afternoon series of concerts by the Boston Symphony under Dr. Koussevitzky's direction, opens on Oct. 25 and 26, Anna Dorfman, pianist, will assist in a presentation of the Grieg Piano Concerto. On the program are the Brahms Symphony No. 1 and the Grieg "Peer Gynt" Suite, No. 1.

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Victory Concert

Negro spirituals and selections from the choral parts of the Gershwin opera, "Porgy and Bess," will be presented at the first of this season's Victory Concerts in the Tapestry Room of the Museum of Fine Arts, Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Eva Jessye will direct the singers. Bernhard Weiser, pianist, will assist. The concerts are given by a committee of which Arthur Fiedler is chairman, and are designed for the entertainment of members of the armed forces and their friends.

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Copley-Plaza Concerts

Samuel Seiniger directs a group of Boston Symphony men in a popular concert in the Copley-Plaza Ballroom on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Music from "Mignon," "Romeo and Juliet," and "Showboat" is announced, along with the finale of "Rhapsody in Blue."

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Smeterlin Program

Jan Smeterlin, pianist, will open a Chopin program at his recital of Sunday afternoon, Oct. 31, in Jordan Hall. His choice of works comprises the B minor Sonata, 24 Preludes, three Mazurkas, three Etudes, the C sharp minor Valse, and the A flat major Ballade.

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Reorganized Quartet

Chamber music history comes in for another year's consideration by the Stradivarius String Quartet, playing at Jacob Sleeper Hall under the auspices of Boston University College of Music. Six programs, dates of Oct. 27 and Dec. 1, 1943, and Jan. 19, Feb. 16, March 15, and April 12, 1944. The Stradivarius membership, having undergone a couple of changes, stands as follows:

Wolfe Wolfinsohn and Raphael Hillyer, violins; Eugene Lehner, viola; Ivan d'Archambeau, violoncello.

Quartets of Haydn figure on the program of the first meeting. Twenty talks on the material of the series are given on Tuesday afternoons at 5 o'clock from Oct. 19 to April 18 at Room 812, Soden Building, Karl Geiringer, lecturer.

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Lectures on the Piano

The Longy School of Music announces a series of lectures by Boris Goldowsky on "Piano Technique and Interpretation," at 1 Follen Street, Cambridge, Thursday mornings, Nov. 4, 11, 18, and Dec. 2, 9, 16, 1943; and Jan. 6 and 13, 1944, 11:30 to 12:30 o'clock.

Films at Exeter

"The Heart of a Nation," the French film starring Michele Morgan and Raimu, will play through Saturday at the Exeter. The new program coming Sunday will be "Hers to Hold" with Deanna Durbin and Joseph Cotten, and "Assignment in Brittany" with Pierre Aumont and Susan Peters.

On the Stage

Originally both Billy Rose's production of "Carmen Jones" and Moss Hart's new Army Air Forces play, "Winged Victory" were scheduled to arrive in Boston on Monday, Nov. 1. Then the "Winged Victory" opening was moved to Tuesday, Nov. 2. Now "Carmen Jones" has also been changed to that evening. The reason for the shift is the same in both cases—heavy production. "Carmen Jones" will be coming from Philadelphia and the extra day will be needed to set up the scenery. "Winged Victory" is making its debut here but it, too, needs additional time to rig some 21 sets of scenery, the four revolving platforms used previously in "Lady in the Dark," and such items as half a bomber and the ends of three big barracks.

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There will be no increase in prices for the engagement of "Winged Victory." Opening night prices will be from $1.10 to $4.40. Saturday nights will be the same as opening night. For other evening performances there will be a $3.30 top. Saturday and Armistice Day matinees will be scaled down from $2.75. For the Thursday, Nov. 4, matinee the top will be $2.20.

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Seats for Noel Coward's "Blithe Spirit" will go on sale at the Wilbur Monday.

Hollywood Goes on Location To Film 'Frenchman's Creek'

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

What Daphne du Maurier did in "Rebecca" with an old house on a lonely coast—and what the movies did subsequently—may all be repeated in Paramount's forthcoming picture, "Frenchman's Creek," also by Miss du Maurier, with Joan Fontaine again in the leading role.

Miss du Maurier does nothing by halves, and there are probably more pirates, swordplay, villains, and sudden happenings in her new story than in anything Hollywood has seen since the latest Rafael Sabatini novel went before the cameras. There will be also a Technicolor treatment which should be found more than usually pleasant.

The background will be the steep brown cliffs and rolling hills of California's northern coast—often called (especially by the chambers of commerce of the little towns along it) the Cornwall of America. By what the studio says is mere coincidence, Cornwall happens to be the locale of Miss du Maurier's tale.

Exact spot of the location was an abandoned redwood lumber town, called Albion, which was partly rebuilt by the film company. Albion is a few miles south of Fort Bragg, something over 100 north of San Francisco. The redwoods presented a problem for a while, but prevailing fogs blotted them out sufficiently. The company did have to leave before it was ready to depart, however, as, in the last weeks they were there, the sun remained hidden sometimes for days on end.

Transportation was also a problem. It is possible, even today, to get a company to a location, but it is not always possible to get them to and from living quarters which are sometimes at some distance. This problem was solved by renting three school buses and the station wagon of a resident. No residents were use as extras, however, for there weren't enough of them. So 250 people traveled up from Hollywood.

The film will have all the flourishes of the swashbuckling pictures on which it is patterned, and some new ones of its own. As an example—the pirate ship used was made at the studio, trucked to San Pedro, loaded on a barge on which it made the trip north by water more than 600 miles. The barge was then towed into a shallow creek and sunk, leaving the pirate vessel apparently riding at anchor as if it had come in on the latest tide.

A notable cast supports Miss Fontaine. Basil Rathbone and Nigel Bruce are in it, and both had to make a weekly round trip to Hollywood during the location work for their Sherlock Holmes broadcast. Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Ralph Forbes, and Doris Lloyd are some of the other players. This is easily the most pretentious picture in which Arturo de Cordova has ever been cast, and the implication is that he is being groomed for stardom in other films of this genre.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Oct. 16

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; FM Varieties.
3:45 p. m.—From A to Z in Novelty.
4:00 p. m.—News; Vocal Varieties.
4:15 p. m.—"Ridin' the Range."
4:30 p. m.—"Music You Want."
5:00 p. m.—News; Band.
5:15 p. m.—Music Salon.
5:30 p. m.—Musical Program.
6:00 p. m.—News; Thomas Peluso's Orch.
6:15 p. m.—Melodic Strings
6:30 p. m.—Nan Merriman and Orch.
6:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Joseph Gallicchio's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn.
8:00 p. m.—News; Golden Gate Quartet.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Arthur Gaeth, news.
3:15 p. m.—Concert Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Maxine Keith, songs.
3:45 p. m.—"The Quiz Wizard."
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, news.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—"Full Speed Ahead."
5:00 p. m.—"Danasani"; Music.
5:15 p. m.—Sports; Music.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—Ted Cole; Bobby Norris.
7:30 p. m.—Navy School of Music.
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—News Service.
8:30 p. m.—"The Cisco Kid"; drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heater, news.
9:15 p. m.—Fulton Oursler, news.
9:30 p. m.—"Double or Nothing."
10:00 p. m.—Cedric Foster, news.
10:15 p. m.—Sunny Skylar, songs.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, news.
10:45 p. m.—Musical Roundup.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Denny Beckner, Orch.
11:30 p. m.—Charlie Barnet's Orch.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Talk in English.
XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Life Guards Band.
GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English.
RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is." VLG6, 19.23 meg., 19.0m.
London—8:00 p. m. William Hold—Current Events, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m
London—8:30 p. m.—"World Affairs," Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Workers' Playtime. GSC, 9.58 meg. 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is." VLQ3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ5, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Guatemala—9:40 p. m.—Echoes from Hollywood. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—Songs. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m. Comedy in Spanish. TGWA 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Oct. 17

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston Massachusetts.

Christian Science Programs

For Sunday, Oct. 17

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc) Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

5:00 p. m.—WRUL, 11.73mc and 15.35mc Christian Science Program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Colonial—"The Patriots," by Sidney Kingsley. Presented by the Playwrights' Company and Rowland Stebbins. Starring Walter Hampden. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Boston Opera House—"Artists and Models." Presented by Lou Wallers, Don Ross, E. M. Loew and Michael Redstone. Starring Jane Frohman. 8:30. Matinees Saturday (Oct. 16), Wednesday (Oct. 20), and Saturday (Oct. 23).

Plymouth — "Kiss and Tell," comedy by F. Hugh Herbert. Featuring Violet Heming, Walter Gilbert and Betty Anne Nyman. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Uncle Harry," by Thomas Job. Starring Eva Le Gallienne and Joseph Schildkraut. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—"Porgy and Bess," by George Gershwin and Du Bose Heyward. Presented by Cheryl Crawford. Featuring Todd Duncan. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Oklahoma Kid," James Cagney, Rosemary Lane. 3, 6:25, 9:45. "We've Never Been Licked," Noah Beery, Jr. 1:05, 4:30, 7:50.

Exeter—News and Short Films. 2, 5, 8. "The Heart of a Nation," Michele Morgan, Raimu. 3:10, 6:10, 9:10.

Fenway—"This is the Army," George Murphy, Alan Hale, Donald Reagan, Kate Smith. 11:50 a. m., 2:05, 4:20, 6:35, 8:55.

Keith Memorial—"Phantom of the Opera," Nelson Eddy, Susanna Foster, Claude Rains. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7:05, 9:50. "Prairie Chicken," Jimmy Rogers, Noah Beery, Jr. 9:55 a. m., 12:40, 3:30, 6:15, 9:05.

Kenmore—"Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck. 1:10, 4, 6:45, 9:30. "Saludos Amigos." 3, 6:35, 8:15.

Majestic—"Sherlock Holmes Faces Death," Basil Rathbone. 12:40, 3:52, 7, 10. Stage Show: 2:30, 6:11.

Metropolitan—"For Whom the Bell Tolls," Gary Cooper, Ingrid Bergman. 9:25 a. m., 12:10, 3, 5:45, 8:35.

Modern—"Oklahoma Kid," James Cagney, Rosemary Lane. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "Someone to Remember," Mabel Paige. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Orpheum—"Salute to the Marines," Wallace Beery, Fay Bainter. 9:05 a. m., 12:15, 3:40, 6:50, 10:15. "My Kingdom for a Cook," Charles Coburn. 10:48 a. m., 2:05, 5:30, 8:45.

Paramount—"This Is the Army," George Murphy, Alan Hale, Donald Reagan, Kate Smith. 9:45 a. m., 12:05, 2:25, 4:45, 6:55, 9:05.

RKO-Boston—"Honeymoon Lodge," David Bruce, Harriet Hilliard. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:30, 5:50, 8:05, 10:15. Stage Show: 11:35 a. m., 2:15, 4:50, 7:06, 9:15.

Scollay—"Wintertime," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie, Cesar Romero. 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:35. "Gorilla Man," John Loder. 11:48 a. m., 2:40, 5:36, 8:25.

South Station Theater—"Airways to Peace," "A Nation Dances," "Nursery Rhyme Mysteries," "Amphibious Fighters," Duke Ellington and His Orchestra, "Scrappily Married," with Leon Errol, Cartoons, latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Salute to the Marines," Wallace Beery, Fay Bainter. 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 6:30, 10:05. "My Kingdom for a Cook," Charles Coburn. 1:30, 4:55, 8:30.

Telepix—"Airways to Peace," "Hollywood in Uniform," "Hunting Dogs," "Pete Smith," Disney, "John Nesbitt," "Scenic Alaska," Duke Ellington, Digest of World News. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Someone to Remember," Mabel Paige, John Craven. 1:25, 4:40, 7:55. "Hers to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. 2:50, 6:05, 9:20.

Washington Street Olympia—"Wintertime," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie, Cesar Romero. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:35. "Gorilla Man," John Loder. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard. "Mexican Spitfire's Blessed Event," Lupe Velez, Leon Errol. 1:45, 7:50.

Histon: "Ladies in Retirement," Ida Lupino, L. Hayward, "Harrigan's Kid," William Gargan. 1:45, 5.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. "Cowboy in Manhattan," Robert Paige.

Regent: "Bataan," Robert Taylor, Thomas Mitchell. "Clancy Street Boys," East Side Kids.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart. "Saludos Amigos." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "First Comes Courage," Merle Oberon, Brian Aherne. "What's Buzzin' Cousin?" Ann Miller. 1:50, 5.

BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "Destroyer," Edward G. Robinson. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon.

Coolidge Corner: "Hers to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. "All By Myself," Patric Knowles, Evelyn Ankers.

Cleveland Circle: "Destroyer," Edward G. Robinson, Glen Ford. "Nobody's Darling," Mary Lee, Gladys George. 1:45, 5.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. "Nobody's Darling," Mary Lee, Gladys George. 1:30, 5.

Harvard: "DuBarry Was a Lady," Lucille Ball, Red Skelton. "Ox-Box Incident," Henry Fonda. Continuous 1-11.

University: "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland. 2:45, 6:15, 9:35. "Assignment in Brittany," Pierre Aumont, Susan Peters. 1:15, 4:40, 8:15.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Dead Man Walk," G. Zucco, Mary Carlisle. "Nobody's Darling," Mary Lee, Gladys George.

Codman Square: "Stormy Weather," Lena Horne, Bill Robinson. "Alaska Highway," Richard Arlen. 1:30, 7:45.

Franklin: "Stormy Weather," Lena Horne, Bill Robinson. "Alaska Highway," Richard Arlen. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland. 3:16, 8:08. "Leopard Man," Dennis O'Keefe, Margo. 2:05, 7, 9:55.

Park: "Mr. Big," Gloria Jean. "Flight for Freedom," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Robert Ryan. "Hanry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon. 1:30, 8.

Hyde Park: "I married a Spy," Neal Hamilton. "Stranger from Pecos," Johnny Mack Brown. 1:30, 7.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. "Good Morning, Judge," Dennis O'Keefe. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck. 3:15, 6:15. "Taxi, Mister," William Bendix. 4, 9:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "So Proudly We Hail," Paulette Goddard, Claudette Colbert. 2:55, 5:50, 8:55.

Mystic: "Someone to Remember," Mabel Paige, John Craven. 1:55, 8:30. "Oklahoma Kid," James Cagney, Humphrey Bogart. 3:20, 7, 9:55.

Maplewood: "Hitler's Madmen," Patricia Morrison, John Carradine. 3:30, 9:30. "Falcon's Brother," George Sanders, Jane Randolph. 2:22, 8:22.

Orpheum: "Avenging Rider," Tim Holt, 2:38, 8:20. "Mister Big," Donald O'Connor, Gloria Jean. 3:38, 9:20.

Strand: "We've Never Been Licked," Noah Beery, Jr. 3:15, 9:10. "Headin' for God's Country," William Lundigan, Virginia Dale. 1:55, 7:50.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard, "Mexican Spitfire's Blessed Event," Lupe Velez. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Robert Ryan. "Spotlight Scandals," Frank Fay, Bonnie Baker. Continuous 1-11.

Felsway: "White Savage," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. "Cat People," Simone Simone. 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland, Van Heflin. "Pilot No. 5," Franchot Tone, Marsha Hunt.

NATICK—Colonial: "Hers to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. "Frontier Badmen," Dianna Barrymore, Robert Paige. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "The Constant Nymph," Joan Fontaine, Charles Boyer, "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Tom Neal. "Stormy Weather," Bill Robinson, Lena Horne. 2, 8.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Mexican Spitfire's Blessed Event," Lupe Velez, Leon Errol. "Leopard Man," Dennis O'Keefe, Jean Brooks. 2, 8.

Strand: "Best Foot Forward," Lucille Ball, William Gaxton. "Buckskin Frontier," Richard Dix, Jane Wyatt. 3, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central Square: "You Belong to Me," Barbara Stanwyck, Henry Fonda. "Murder in Times Square," Edmund Lowe, John Litel.

Strand: "Aerial Gunner," Chester Morris, Richard Arlen. "Chatterbox," Judy Canova, Joe E. Brown.

Capitol and Ball Square: "Du Barry Was a Lady," Lucille Ball, Red Skelton. "Leopard Man," Dennis O'Keefe.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Camera: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne, Jack Oakie. "The Falcon Strikes Back." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Lost Canyon," Hopalong Cassidy. 2:09, 7:34. "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland, Van Heflin. 3:17, 9:02.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Hers to Hold," Deanna Durbin. "Alaska Highway," Richard Arlen. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour, "Jacare."

Coolidge: "Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. "Quiet Please, Murder" Gail Patrick, George Sanders.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Mr. Big," Donald O'Connor, Gloria Jean. "Pirat Comes Courage" Merle Oberon, Brian Aherne.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Constant Nymph," Joan Fontaine, Charles Boyer, Alexis Smith. "Fantasia."

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "The Constant Nymph," Joan Fontaine, Charles Boyer, "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Hit the Ice," Abbott and Costello. "Captive Wild Woman," Evelyn Ankers, J. Carradine.

WINTHROP—Winthrop: "Frontier Badmen," Diana Barrymore, Robert Paige. "Someone to Remember," John Craven. 2:30, 7:50.

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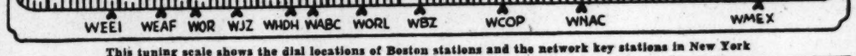
316 HUNTINGTON AVE.
6 Mos. Membership $15
BOSTON, MASS.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight: A New Monitor International News Program
YANKEE NETWORK STATIONS 6:30 P. M.



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	"Women of America"; sk	Arthur Gaeth, news	Waltzing With You
3:15	Across Caribbean	News; Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Concert Orchestra	Waltzing With You
3:30	News; Snapshots	Music of the Masters	"Pepper Young's Family"	Sophisticated Melodies	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	"Help Wanted"	Music of the Masters	"Right to Happiness"	"The Quiz Wizard"	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	"Backstage Wife"	Walter Compton, news	Bobby Byrne's Orch.
4:15	Reporter; news	Newscast	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Roundtable Discussions	Freddie Martin's Orch.
4:30	Those With Us	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	'Full Speed Ahead'; Bob	Teddy Powell's Orch.
4:45	Interviews; "Date"	Musical Poll of Hits	"Young Widder Brown"	Stanley's Orch.; songs.	Alvino Rey's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Raymond Scott's Orch.
5:15	Five O'Clock Follies	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30	Five O'clock Follies	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	Chick Carter; sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45	American Women	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Terry and the Pirates	News; Sports Reporter	News service	Sports news
6:15	Texas Rangers	News Highlights	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	Sports; Music	Moment Musicale
6:30	Lyn Murray; Music	Bing Crosby Recordings.	'Jesting With Jesters"	Monitor World News	News service
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Phil Saltman's Blue Boys	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; music; talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Sports; Music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory
7:15	Dateline: Salerno	Anthony Bruno's Orch.,	J. W. Vandercook, news,	Ted Cole; Bobby Norris,	Richard Salinger; news
7:30	"Easy Aces"; comedy	"The Lone Ranger";	Yankee Yarns	Navy School of Music	You Shall Have Music
7:45	"Mr. Keen"; drama	western drama	John Barry, comments	Music; Speaker	You Shall Have Music
8:00	Kate Smith Hour:	Earl Godwin, news	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sizing Up the News"	Excursions in Science
8:15	Comedy; dr.; or.;	"Parker Family"; drama	Graham; F. Black's Or.	News service	Bill Dooley's Orchestra.
8:30	Mary Martin; 'Joe &	Meet Your Navy; Musical	'Hit Parade'; Mark War-	"The Cisco Kid"; drama	Cole Porter's Music
8:45	Mabel'; News	Variety Show; Int'views	now's Orch.; soloists.	The Cisco Kid"; Talk	Cole Porter's Music
9:00	Playhouse: M. Car-	"Gang Busters"; sketch.	Wendell L. Willkie	Gabriel Heatter, news	Suk: Serenade for String
9:15	rell, "Suspicion"	"Gang Busters"; sketch.	Wendell L. Willkie	Fulton Oursler, news	Orchestra
9:30	"That Brewster	Russ Morgan's Orch.	"People Are Funny"	Double or Nothing; quiz	Suk: Serenade for String
9:45	Boy"; com. serial	Orchestra; Narration	Quiz; Art Linkletter, mc	show; J. R. King, m. c.	Orchestra
10:00	Moore-Durante Com-	John Gunther, news	Amos 'n' Andy; Comedy;	Cedric Foster, news	News; Defense talk
10:15	edy Variety Show	R'r Adm Emory S. Land	guest, Jose Iturbi	Sunny Skylar, songs	Treasury Star Parade
10:30	Stage Door Canteen	The Symphonette, with	Sports; Guest	Paul Schubert, news	Charlie Barnet's Orchestra
10:45	Stage Door Canteen	M. Piastro, conductor.	"Prelude to Victory"; dr.	Musical Roundup	Erskine Butterfield's Or.
11:00	News; World War 2	Newscast	News; Weather; Organ.	News service	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
11:15	News; news anal'sis	Richard Maxwell, talk.	Richard Maxwell, talk.	Cong. Samuel Dickstein.	Tony Pastor's Orch.
11:30	Guy Lombardo's Or	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Charlie Barnet's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45	Guy Lombardo's Or	'What's Your War Job?'	Music You Want	Charlie Barnet's Orch.	Day's End: news

Saturday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
7:00	Top o the Morn'ing	Air Express Music	News; Musical program.	Organ Melodies	
7:15	News; Music	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather.	News service	
7:30	Music; News	Musical program	News service	Music "Bandbox"	N.E. Fellowship; religious
7:45	News; war summ'ry	Musical program; news	Spike Jones' Orchestra	"Good Morning"; talk	N.E. Fellowship; religious
8:00	News of the World.	News summary	Musical Toast	News service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Air Express Music	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; news	Musical Timetable
8:30	Mary Moore; variety	Navy Hour; women's pgm	News service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; news.	Newscast	Morning Musical	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
9:00	F. Fortescue, inter.	"Breakfast Club"	"Everything Goes"; mu-	Interviews Yvette	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:15	"Help Wanted"	"Breakfast Club"	sical variety	News; Louise Morgan,	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:30	Gardener's Clinic	"Breakfast Club"	"Everything Goes"; mu-	"Spotlight Revue"	Studio speaker
9:45	Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	sical variety	"Musical Roundup"	Studio speaker
10:00	"Youth on Parade";	Morning Market Basket.	Four-H Club Program	News; Rainbow House:	Newsboys Club of Boston
10:15	music; drama	Legion Auxiliary Talk	Music; Ernie Watson	juvenile program with	L. Grossman
10:30	Country Journal	Fishermen's Pgm; news.	"Babe Ruth in Person"	Bob Emery	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
10:45	Country Journal	"Tops in Bands"	Bob Becker's Pet Parade	Rainbow House program	Adele Bailey, stories
11:00	Serenade"; music	John Gunther, news	"Million Dollar Band";	John B. Hughes, news	News service
10:15	Correction, Please;	Harry Green's Orchestra	Tony Pastor, g'st cond.	"Saturday Night Bond-	Treasury Star Parade
10:30	J. McWilliams, me	Message of Israel	"Grand Old Opry"; Hill-	wagon"; variety drama	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	Network speaker	Message of Israel	billy show; W. Ford, me	Musical Roundup	Glen Gray's Orch.
11:00	News; World War II	News	News; Weather; Organ.	News service	Shep Field's Orch.
11:15	News; news anal'sis	Club Fiesta; music	Drama by Olmstead	Ada Leonard's Orch.	Harry James' Orch.
11:30	Col. Stoopnagle	Fishermen's program	"I Sustain the Wings";	"Hells of Montezuma";	Day's End; music
11:45	Col. Stoopnagle	Pat Sanda Orchestra	Capt. Glenn Miller, con	Marine Corps show	Music; News

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
BUY MORE WAR BONDS
30c till 1 p. m.
Doors ● Orpheum 9:00 A. M.
Open ● State 11:15 A. M.
"SALUTE TO THE MARINES" in TECHNICOLOR starring Wallace BEERY
— plus —
"MY KINGDOM FOR A COOK"

KEITH MEMORIAL
Second Week
"PHANTOM of the OPERA"
Nelson EDDY Susanna FOSTER
Co-Hit: "Prairie Chickens"
BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS IN OUR LOBBY

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Gary COOPER ● Ingrid BERGMAN
"FOR WHOM THE BELL TOLLS"
in Technicolor—Continuous Showing

UPTOWN HUNT. & MASS. AVE.
Very Popular Prices
DEANNA DURBIN ● JOS. COTTEN

4-Nation 'Understanding' By U. S. Favored After War

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

An "understanding" with Great Britain, China, and Russia which would extend over a period of years our present partnership with these allies was advocated this morning by District Attorney Robert F. Bradford of Middlesex County, one of the speakers at a "United for Victory" meeting of the Boston City Federation of Organizations at the Y. W. C. A.

Calling for a clear, realistic, workable foreign policy, he ridiculed America's habit of shuddering at alliances. "Britain has a 20-year alliance with Russia and would like one with us," he said. "We shiver at the very word alliance, but let us look at our own history. We won our independence as the result of an alliance with France, Spain, and Holland. The Monroe Doctrine, our first 'Atlantic Charter,' was possible only because of an alliance, no less real because it was not publicized, between us and Great Britain. What have we to fear from alliances? Not with England alone, for it is true that dual alliances can breed trouble.

"Why not," he continued, "an alliance with England, China, Russia, and from that framework such broader organization as may be needed? . . .

"Without sacrificing a right or giving up a shred of sovereignty, we can enter into an understanding, if you will [lest the word alliance creep in], extending for a period of years our present partnership. While that partnership continues, a more stable organization can take form as needed. But until it does our partnership is the best possible guarantee that there will be no combination big enough to challenge the peace."

Sharing the program with Mr. Bradford were Mme. Slavko Grouitch, American-born wife of Yugoslavia's first Minister to the United States; Mrs. John V. Spalding of Bordeaux, France, who is President of Boston's Alliance Française; Mrs. Nina Stevens, Russian-born wife of Edmund Stevens, war correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, and Miss Maude M. Boston, a teacher of Boston, England.

These speakers united to give a picture of the courageous way in which the women of their respective countries, allies of the United States, are working for victory and the future peace. Both Mme. Grouitch and Mrs. Spalding paid tribute in particular to the cleverness of the women in outwitting their German overlords to help their own men or Allied soldiers to escape "to the mountains" or overseas.

Speaking on the topic "Our Russian Ally," Mrs. Stevens emphasized the need of unity, co-operation, and mutual understanding based on knowledge and not on rumors and tragedies. To achieve such unity, Russians and Americans should begin by studying the things they have in common, she said. By way of illustration she told how when she first came to the United States she looked to see what was wrong with this country and noted particularly everything that was strange to her. But when she began to look for the reason behind our customs, she generally found a good one. She urged Americans to seek the reason for the Russian way of living, and went on to enumerate many basic similarities between the people of the two countries.

Women's Part in Policy

That women should share in policy-making and that men and women must co-operate rather than compete in business and industry were two points emphasized by the four speakers at last night's meeting of the Business and Professional Women's Club at 3 Joy Street.

Former State Senator Sybil Holmes called for women to take part in the peace conferences, and also proposed that the United States can hardly expect to find women in their rightful places after the war if they aren't in policy-making jobs now. Of the thousands of women in the nation's executive departments, she said, none holds policy-making power.

As further evidence that women have little share in policy-forming councils, Mrs. Rose Norwood, President of the Women's Trade Union League, pointed to the fact that out of about 600 delegates to the recent American Federation of Labor Convention in Boston only 14 were women and only one speaker was a women.

Planned as an observance of National Business Women's Week, the program had for its theme "A Career Woman Looks to the Postwar World." Other speakers, representing education and women in uniform, were Mrs. Matthew Roberts, Acting Director of the training course in personnel administration at Radcliffe, and Lieut. M. Louise Steeves of the WAVES. Mrs. Susanne P. Shallna, chairman of the Club's Public Affairs Committee, was moderator.

Telling of the present unprecedented demand for trained personnel workers, Mrs. Roberts expressed the belief that the coming postwar period would not see the same discarding of personnel workers as came after the last war. She thinks the personnel field is one that will continue to hold many opportunities for women.

Mrs. Norwood urged that personnel workers do more to provide day care for the children of working mothers. She also wished that the Women's Trade Union League and the Business and Professional Women's Club could work more closely together in behalf of women. She regrets that the latter has taken a stand in favor of the equal rights amendment, to which the League is opposed four-square. The League, she explained, feels that the amendment would do away with all the protective legislation which women in industry have striven so hard to obtain, and it believes that inequalities arising from discriminatory property and divorce laws could be wiped out by individual state legislation.

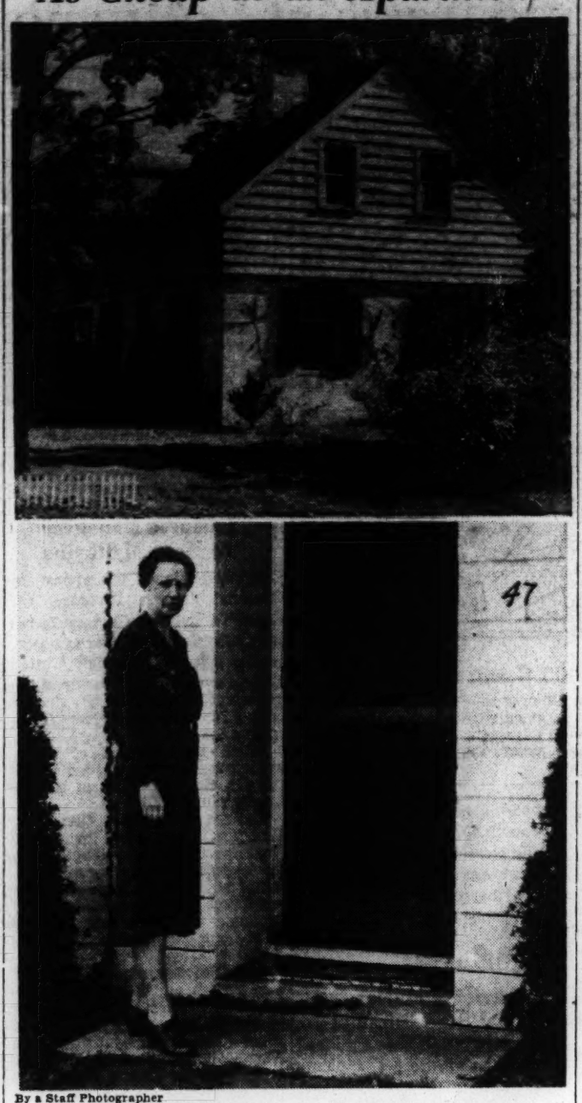
WAC Enlistments By Areas Are Set

Approximately 58,000 Massachusetts women are eligible for service in the Women's Army Corps, according to figures of the War Manpower Commission. Using this estimate, Governor Saltonstall's Committee on the All-State WAC recruiting drive has set enlistment quotas for nine areas in the Bay State as follows:

Region 1, quota 100, chairman Mrs. Christina Kreyenbuhl of Great Barrington.
Region 2, quota 150, chairman Mary Barnes Varner of Greenfield.
Region 3, quota 200, Mrs. George A. White of Worcester.
Region 4, quota 200, Mrs. Isaac Patch of Gloucester.
Region 5, quota 1,800, Mrs. Whipple Fry of Brookline (Boston).
Region 6, quota 200, Mrs. Josephine Clark of Abington.
Region 7, quota 100, Mrs. Gladys Swift of Barnstable.
Region 8, quota 100, Miss Ursula Lynch of Fall River.
Region 9, quota 150, Mrs. Donat Morin of Leominster.

If all areas realize their quotas, the drive will have recruited 3,000 Wacs into the special Massachusetts unit now forming.

As Cheap as an Apartment



By a Staff Photographer

Half-Concrete Home in Newtonville, Mass.

In this five-room house, Mrs. Hughena Fraser, professional accountant, has proved the economy of home ownership over a three-year period based on original costs and upkeep. She solved the maintenance problem by using concrete in downstairs. She saved on original costs by eliminating basement and attic and keeping down room sizes. She intends to stay in line with her building budget by remaining practically minded in the face of temptations to spend for what she doesn't really need. Mrs. Fraser stands at the door of her unique dwelling in the lower picture.

Cheaper to Rent or Own Home? Concrete Answer to Old Query

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Is it cheaper to live in a rented apartment than to own your own home?

That's the $64 question postwar home planners are mulling over these days with few tangible answers. But Mrs. Hughena Fraser of Newtonville, Mass., has a concrete answer after living for three years in a half-concrete house. It goes like this:

"It is quite possible to live in a compact, five-room house with all the comforts and conveniences that this implies as cheaply as it is to rent a three-room apartment opening into a corridor."

Mrs. Fraser's statistics based on a personal three-year test are set against a background of years of living in apartments and rented rooms. The figures do credit to her profession as an accountant which keeps her busy six days every week and demands that any home of her own must necessarily all but run itself and be reasonably free from repairs.

Planned Economy

It was on this planned economy basis that Mrs. Fraser called in architect Giles Smith of Belmont back in 1940, to see if she could have a home of her own. Living alone, and working every day, she could hardly expect to take care of a house that couldn't take care of itself to a great extent. Between them, they settled on a five-room house, built on a small, corner city lot, with concrete foundation, floors and walls on the first floor and conventional wood construction upstairs.

Previously, Mrs. Fraser lived in a three-room apartment with bath for $45. This included garage, which by all rental standards was an extremely low figure. In Boston the same place would have brought at least $60 plus $8 or $10 for garaging.

Against the apartment figure of $45, Mrs. Fraser now pays $6 a month for heat, $.75 for water, $12 in real estate taxes. She paid the full $7,000 for the house, so there is no mortgage to amortize. But for those who must take out a 20-year FHA mortgage on a $7,000 house, the monthly amortization rate is figured at $35.45.

That's a grand total of $53.70 a month for living in and owning the Fraser home against the $45 for the 3-room apartment, a minimum rental figure. But out of that $53.70 a month, $23.45 is going into the house, hence into the pockets of the home buyer, leaving a net cost to the buyer of only $30.25 a month.

Cost of Repairs

But what about repairs and maintenance. There haven't been any in three years, Mrs. Fraser said, since her house is built for economy and low maintenance costs. Being all concrete downstairs, there shouldn't be any maintenance costs other than an occasional exterior paint job, which would be reasonable for this house.

Of course, if you are not practically minded, you can build up the costs in any house, Mrs. Fraser warned. She would like some things that $7,000 wouldn't buy. She would now like a larger dining room, which she had turned into a guest room and den. She would like . . . well, lots of things that would build up the original costs. But she started on the basic principle of economy, and, unlike most home owners, she has stuck to it. It is only natural, she said, that the lure for what you don't have will come to plague you, unless you can be content with living as cheaply in five rooms surrounded by a lot of green grass and garden as you could in three rooms surrounded by other apartments.

What Mrs. Fraser has of a practical nature in the house is mixed with artistic touches that give individuality to a small house. The stairway in the small hall has a decorative turn. There is even a breakfast nook and an all-gas kitchen. Mrs. Fraser could do with more storage space, but still has more than in an apartment. She would like a basement, but that would have added to the original cost. The combination of wood trim softens the coldness of concrete, although in this house the concrete is barely distinguished from the wood finish upstairs.

In conclusion, Mrs. Fraser warns the economical home buyer to set a standard in building and to stick to it. Otherwise, no building budget is inviolable, she said.

Dinner Opens Jewish Appeal

Guest speakers at the opening dinner of the 1943 Combined Jewish Appeal to be held Sunday evening at the Hotel Statler will be Governor Saltonstall, Mayor Tobin, Dr. Joshua Loth Liebman, rabbi of Temple Israel, and Ira Wolfert, Pulitzer Prize winning war correspondent.

The campaign, which will run through, Nov. 3, raises the funds for the support of the 18 local agencies of the Associated Jewish Philanthropies, the 26 national, overseas and Palestinian agencies of the United Jewish Campaign, and the Boston JWB Army and Navy Club.

Mr. Wolfert, recently returned to this country from Guadalcanal, will describe his personal experiences during the campaign in the Solomon Islands and discuss future American strategy in the war with Japan.

Tech Corporation Elects

Three new life members of the corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, as announced last night by President Karl T. Compton, are: William S. Newell '99, President of the Bath (Maine) Iron Works Corporation; Louis S. Cates '02, President of the Phelps Dodge Corporation, New York, and Marshall B. Dalton '15, President of the Boston Manufacturers Mutual Insurance Company and Paper Mill Mutual Insurance Company of Boston.

200 Released Connecticut Men Recalled Into Armed Service

War Activities in New England

More than 200 Connecticut men between 38 and 45 years of age who were released from the armed forces but failed to seek or stay in essential industry have been recalled to active duty, it was announced today.

Selective Service headquarters in Hartford pointed out that re-employment committees attached to local draft boards have made a special effort for the past two months to keep demobilized men in essential jobs and have reported to the Army or Navy for recall those who failed to obtain or retain such employment.

USO Executive

Mrs. L. Cushing Goodhue, formerly co-chairman of the Greek War Relief Committee of Boston, has been named vice-chairman of the State Committee of the United Service Organizations, succeeding Mrs. Edward C. Wheeler.

Mrs. Goodhue served as women's chairman for the Boston Liberty Loan Drive during World War I, and since early 1940 has been prominent here in war relief activity.

Swim Courses

Functional swimming rather than fancy varieties is the subject of a course for 600 sailors quartered in Fargo Receiving Station here. How to get into the water efficiently from an attacked ship is included in the instruction, which is under way at three local pools. An hour a day for three weeks is devoted to the course.

'DE' Record

Setting a record from keel-laying to launching of a destroyer-escort, the Hingham yard of Bethlehem Steel Company announced last night that H. M. S. Reynolds slid down the ways less than five days after its keel was laid.

Built for the British under lend-lease, the craft broke the yard's record of Sept. 1, when H. M. S. Fitzroy hit the water in 8½ days.

Sponsor of the Reynolds was Mrs. E. V. Sylvester of Chevy Chase, Md., wife of a Captain in the Navy's Bureau of Ships at Washington.

Guard's Chief Lawyer

Lieut.-Col. Nathaniel C. Nash, Jr., of the State Guard was appointed Judge Advocate General and Deputy Chief of Staff with the rank of colonel on the State staff, Adjt. Gen. William J. Keville announced last night.

Colonel Nash, an attorney, is a graduate of Harvard College and Law School and served in the First World War. He succeeds the late Col. Dana T. Gallup.

Engineers Save

Employees of the New England Division headquarters of the Corps of Engineers saved an average of $42.07 each from their salary during the month of September for war bonds and stamps, it was disclosed today.

Spurred by the Third War Loan Drive, 98.41 per cent of the office staff bought a total of $18,000 in face value, through cash purchases and pay reservations. The average was equal to 20 per cent of the employee's salary—double the requirement suggested by the Treasury Department.

During preceding months, the 97 per cent of the staff had averaged 10 per cent of their pay, it was reported.

Rhode Island Turkey Growers Await U. S. Word About Sales

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 15—With the holiday season just around the corner Rhode Island's turkey growers, like those of other New England states, don't know whether to accept or refuse orders for Thanksgiving birds. With 20,000 family dinners on their hands they are awaiting a move from the Federal Government before disposing of their stocks.

Mrs. Glen Smith, of Bristol, a director of the National Turkey Growers' Association, has canvassed the State's farms in an effort to persuade owners to sell their stock to processors doing the work for Uncle Sam. She found only 160 turkeys tagged "For Sale."

Mrs. Smith and her friends in the business blame this situation on the price. With regular sales halted by the War Food Administration, the Government is ready to buy the State's prize fowl at 36½ cents a pound, liveweight, while the growers believe they will be able to get 50 cents when the ban is lifted and they can offer them to the retail trade. The farmers claim that 36½ cents will not pay back the cost of growing the birds.

Postwar Committee

Accepting a challenge thrown out by Mayor Dennis J. Roberts, the Providence Chamber of Commerce has set up a Program Committee to co-operate with the City Government in laying plans for postwar projects. The Mayor had called upon private enterprise to take the initiative in mapping policies and projects under threat of having the Government do the job without taking any advice from business.

Chairman Frederick W. Aldred says that his group will pay particular attention to housing, living conditions, zoning and land, air and water transportation as necessary parts of complete postwar planning. Other major subjects, according to Mr. Aldred, center on the employment problem, Rhode Island being one of the states expected to face a particularly tough situation when the armed forces and war plants are demobilized.

The Committee intends to examine the City for blighted areas which need rebuilding. Then private capital will be urged to finance a rejuvenating program to make Providence more up-to-date in its private, public, and business housing.

It also is expected to help develop by-pass, entrance, and exit highway improvements and better traffic control.

Shipyard Statistics

Herbert W. Ellis, draft deferment officer at the Walsh-Kaiser shipyard in Providence, disclosed some interesting figures on the personnel problem at that plant in an address before the Lions' Club this week.

When the shipyard was built early in the war it was expected to provide jobs for about 18,000 workers. Because of a new contract for 32 combat-cargo vessels this pay roll now will be pushed up to 26,000.

Mr. Ellis expects that the yard will have to hire 14,000 persons in order to get the 8,000 additional needed. This is caused by turnover and the elimination of undesirable help. To date the yard has hired 37,000 workers, but 19,000 have left their jobs.

Curley Suit Put Off

Postponed for the second time, the retrial of the $500,000 libel suit of Representative James M. Curley (D) of Massachusetts, against the Curtis Publishing Company, is now scheduled for late December, according to counsel. The first trial resulted in failure of the Federal jury to agree. The retrial was postponed because Mr. Curley's duties in Washington required his presence there. Date for the retrial was recently fixed for next Tuesday.

Howard M. Watson

Howard M. Watson, of Stoneham, who passed on yesterday, held the post of Principal of Stoneham High School for 17 years. A graduate of Dorchester High School and Middlebury College, Mr. Watson was awarded a master's degree from Harvard. He had served as Principal of high schools in South Hamilton, Mass., Canaan, N. H., and Avon, Mass., prior to going to Stoneham. Mr. Watson was past President of Quindeped Club for high school Principals, the Glasgow Men's Club of the First Congregational Church, and the Stoneham Teacher's Club. He was a Mason.

High School 'Manpower' To Aid in Snow Removal

High schools, themselves a little pinched for manpower, will be called on again this winter to produce the snow shovellers needed when a nor'easter blows into Boston piling two or three-foot drifts on every street corner.

Boys, 16 years old and older, were first engaged by the city's Public Works Department for snow removal work last year when the department was hard pressed for labor. They did such a grand job, according to Commissioner George G. Hyland, that they're being counted on for a repeat performance.

"We're all set as far as equipment and material is concerned," the Commissioner told a reporter today. "Barring unusually heavy snowfalls we should make out very well. Our one concern is manpower when the snow piles up, and we're relying on the high schools for that."

As a rule, Mr. Hyland said, the department doesn't call on its supplemental workers, such as the boys and contractors with snow removal trucks until after the first of the year, taking an annual and generally winning chance that no six-inch falls will occur until after New Year's.

For example, school boys went into action for the first time last year, Jan. 28, when a 24-hour storm blanketed the city with 13 inches of snow. They were paid 62½ cents an hour for piling the snow on the sides of streets or hoisting it into trucks, and they'll get the same this year.

Last winter, incidentally, while one of the coldest on record in Boston, was just an average affair as far as snow production was, concerned. Just 45.4 inches fell as compared with the record year of 1822-23, when Bostonians had to dig themselves out of 58 inches of winter's perennial contribution to the New England scene.

Mr. Hyland has doubled his force of mechanical snow fighters, no mean feat at a time when the complicated plows are a premium on the market. He also has workable sand hoppers all over the city and rock salt coming into department yards by the carload.

All this, of course, for ice the twin sister of snow. Last year, he said, was a bad year for ice, because "everything froze as it came down." By and large, however, the department's 2,200 employees managed to keep the main traffic arteries open and the proper channels clear for emergency vehicles.

"We'll do the same this year," he added. "But the public must be a little patient. The job won't be as smooth as usual. We'll get the snow off the streets before it turns to ice, but it'll be a little rough in spots. We haven't the manpower for a polished job."

Boston during wartime probably doesn't care just how smooth a job Mr. Hyland does on its streets. But in his mind and in the mind of most Bostonians is the memory of the St. Valentine's Day blizzard of 1940 when a 21-inch fall paralyzed the city.

And heading the list of "musts" on Mr. Hyland's calendar is the imperative necessity of keeping Boston's narrow, winding streets clear for the myriad number of war workers maintaining production levels in what may be the decisive winter of World War II.

John C. Crosby

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Oct. 15 (AP)—Judge John Crawford Crosby, who passed on here yesterday, served for 24 years as an Associate Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court.

At the time of his retirement, Sept. 30, 1937, Judge Crosby estimated that he had written 1,300 opinions as an Associate Justice.

Prior to his appointment to the bench, he had served as State legislator, Mayor of Pittsfield, and Representative in Congress.

He was graduated from Boston University Law School in 1882 and was admitted to the bar the same year, practicing in Pittsfield. Williams College awarded him an honorary LL.D. degree in 1929 and Boston University accorded him a similar honor in 1932.

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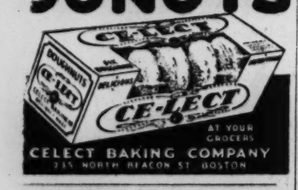

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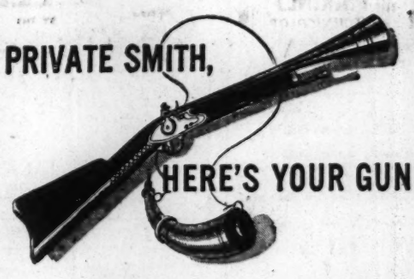

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Dnieper Dam Blown Up—Allies Land Behind Nazis at Volturno

Continued from Page 1

enemy positions along the coast in support of the landing operations which were carried out at the strong seaward anchor point of the enemy's line. The landing forces included infantry and tanks of the United States Fifth Army.

Along the Volturno itself, where Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's troops have crossed the river barrier and won a number of deep bridgeheads in an offensive that began on the night of Oct. 12, heavy fighting is continuing, the communiqué said.

The bulletin announced that in the British Eighth Army sector on the other side of the peninsula the town of Casacalenda had fallen after an advance of six miles. It stands 20 miles southwest of Termoli and 18 northeast of Campobasso.

Air action included a Flying Fortress sweep 50 miles above Rome into Central Italy to attack railway installations at Terni, on the main enemy supply route to the battle zone.

At the same time Liberators bombed the east coast railway north of Pescara and Mitchells raided the Argos airdrome, in the Aegean, causing extensive damage among 27 enemy planes parked on the field.

Fifth Army Gains Beyond Capua

Headquarters announced the Fifth Army had advanced from two to five miles from Volturno bridgeheads east of Capua. The enemy was said to be resisting stubbornly near Capua and also near Caizzo, in the corner formed by the northward sweep of the Volturno.

German counterattacks with tanks were beaten off.

British troops made up the amphibious force that landed above the Volturno. They went ashore in British navy landing craft in the early morning hours of Oct. 13, a naval communiqué said.

A constant stream of troops, tanks, guns and supplies was pouring northward into the Volturno battle area and across the stream into the Allied bridgeheads.

In other widely-scattered air attacks, light bombers attacked rail junctions and highways near Formia and motor and railway communications in other areas.

Giant Super-Bomber On Way to Blast Foe

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 15

A super-bomber — dwarfing the Liberators and the Flying Fortresses with its giant bomb load and destructive might—is on its way to enemy lands.

Some have been delivered to the Army although full production and participation in combat is not expected until next year.

The mystery plane is known as the B-29, with a greater bomb-carrying capacity, range and fighting power than any existing bomber.

Russia:

Nazis Blow Up Dnieper Dam

The waters of the great Dnieper Dam—the largest in Europe—were sent flowing over the Russian countryside once more by German troops, the Berlin Radio reported in acknowledging their flight from Zaporozhe, their long-held southern key base and guardian fortress of the Crimea. Zaporozhe has been occupied by the Russians.

News that the $110,000,000 Dneprostroy dam had been blown up by the enemy, indicated that they had succeeded in repairing it after the Russians destroyed its usefulness themselves when falling back from the Dnieper in 1941 in what was called the greatest piece of self-sabotage of all time.

The gigantic dam is situated at the lower end of the Dnieper Rapids, a few miles north of Zaporozhe and was considered one of the outstanding industrial achievements of the Soviet regime. Its waters generated power for the whole industrial area of the Ukraine and it has been said that "whoever controls the dam controls the whole Southwestern Russian industry."

By blowing up the great dam, five miles northwest of Zaporozhe, the Germans evidently hoped to stall the Russian advance westward and to prevent the entrapment of garrisons in the Crimea, believed to number more than 100,000 troops. There was no confirmation of the dam's destruction from Moscow and it was not known whether the Russians would be able to transport their armies across the newly flooded terrain to close the Crimean escape corridors.

The great dam was frequently called the Dniepropetrovsk dam although it lies about 40 miles south of that Dnieper River city.

Zaporozhe Victory Of Wide Import

German dynamite was unable, however, to spoil the real Russian victory of the Zaporozhe bridgehead which the Soviet Army publication Red Star said was the last German hope of protecting the railway to the Crimea through Melitopol from the north and of checking the Russian offensive in the South.

One London military columnist wrote that the victory "may even be much greater than that at Stalingrad," pointing out that by crossing the Dnieper in force at Zaporozhe the Russians would be in position to drive along the inner lines of German forces south of the Dnieper and in the Crimea.

Other London commentators said that German forces in Russia had been divided both geographically by the Russian successes and by the necessity for sending top-notch fighters to the Italian Front.

North Russian forces are now divided from those in the south by the great Pinsk Marshes bordering the Northern Ukraine and Southern White Russia, which will form an effective barrier until the arrival of extremely cold weather, they said.

A more important view is taken in London, however, of reports that Germany has been forced to split its reconstituted Sixth Army in order to send three divisions against the United States Fifth Army pushing up Italy.

Meanwhile Melitopol, about 120 miles south of Zaporozhe, has been isolated by other Soviet columns and its fall was expected hourly, the Russian communiqué indicated.

The outer defenses of Kiev, besieged Capital of the Ukraine, were falling before the powerful Russian surge across the Dnieper River.

Russian troops have cut behind the Germans defending the city and the Red Army has established its headquarters on the west side of the Dnieper.

By a Staff Artist

Russians Threaten 100,000 Germans in Crimea

The area around Zaporozhe on the Dnieper shows the great Dnieper Dam, now blown up by the Germans, as only a few miles above the city, which has been occupied by the advancing Russians. Russians are also in the environs of Melitopol, where they threaten the rear of the 100,000 Germans in the Crimea.

Germany:

Schweinfurt Bombed In Costly Attack

The Germans, massing their most effective fighter opposition to date, shot down a record number of 60 American Flying Fortresses from a heavy force that made a shambles Oct. 14 out of three German roller and ball bearing plants in Schweinfurt.

The Fortresses, with their fighter escorts, downed at least 104 enemy planes as a gigantic air battle—probably the greatest ever fought over the continent—raged for two hours all the way from the European coast to the targets in Central Germany and back again.

While no details of the opposition tactics were disclosed officially, numerous American crewmen told of encountering swarms of single-engine Nazi fighters and also the twin-engined craft on which the new German rocket apparatus is chiefly mounted.

The Fortresses destroyed 91 enemy aircraft and possibly 42 more. Thunderbolts escorting them part of the way on the 500-mile trip added another 13 and three probables. Two United States fighters failed to return.

The number of Fortresses that participated in the raid was not disclosed, but it was described officially as "large."

Despite the opposition, the American bombers splattered their bombs over all of the 72 acres of factory buildings housing one of Germany's most important centers for producing bearings—an essential for virtually every piece of mechanized war equipment.

"There ought to be ball bearings rolling all over Germany," said one crewman who watched hundreds of bombs pour into the target area.

Record Loss To Allies

The 60 heavy bombers announced officially as missing constituted the greatest loss ever inflicted upon the Allied Air Forces by the Germans in a single raid.

It exceeded by one the 59 lost by the Americans Aug. 17 in the two-pronged raid on Schweinfurt and Regensburg when formations hitting the latter target made their celebrated shuttle trip to Africa. The RAF lost its greatest number, 58, in a night attack on Berlin Aug. 23.

The minimum of 104 Nazi fighters knocked down Oct. 14 fell far short of previous American achievements. The record of 307 destroyed on the Schweinfurt-Regensburg attack Aug. 17 still stands.

The second highest number of enemy fighters destroyed, 142, was claimed in the American raid on Bremen and Vegesack Oct. 8, when the German rocket device made one of its first reported appearances.

The German Overseas Radio, in a broadcast recorded by the British Ministry of Information, admitted that considerable damage was done to Schweinfurt's residential section Oct. 14.

In a radiocast, Berlin asserted that at least 90 American planes, most of them four-engined bombers, were destroyed according to a provisional count, and asserted that "there is reason to believe that the final figure . . . will prove to be far larger."

New Guinea:

Japanese Lose Heavily in Air

American and Australian planes have destroyed or damaged 210 Japanese planes since Oct. 10 and lost only eight over two enemy strongholds where Japanese air power is reputed to be great—New Britain and Bougainville.

About 177 of these planes were caught Oct. 12 at Rabaul, New Britain, by the largest force of bombers and fighters ever amassed for a single day's operations in the Southwest Pacific.

But an Allied communiqué disclosed that for the second time in as many days more than 100 bombers and fighters swarmed over Bougainville in the Northern Solomons the day prior to Rabaul's blitz. While blowing up gun positions and spreading fires around the big Kahile airdrome and sinking two large enemy cargo ships in Buka Passage, these raiders downed 12 out of 25 Japanese interceptors without the loss of a plane.

On Oct. 10, it was reported previously, 21 Japanese planes were shot down in the same sector, with the American losses totaling three.

United States Navy Catalinas bombed a Japanese convoy of five ships south of New Ireland Oct. 12, but the weather prevented observation of results. Other patrol craft attacked barges in the same area the following day.

Yugoslavia:

Patriot Victories Challenge Rommel

Yugoslav Patriots have answered Adolf Hitler's reported appointment of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel as commander of operations in Yugoslavia with two important victories in widely separated sections of the country, a communiqué of the National Army of Liberation announced.

Partisan columns, driven out of the Croatian coastal strongholds of Crkvenica and Kraljevica by German tank formations on Oct. 10, reformed and stormed the enemy's positions, and finally expelled them from both towns in hand-to-hand fighting, the communiqué reported. Both are now "firmly held" by the Yugoslavs, added the bulletin, broadcast by the Free Yugoslav Radio.

More than 150 miles to the east, units of the 1st Bosnian Corps fighting under Gen. Drug Tito, Liberation leader, captured the town of Zivnica, near patriot-held Tuzla, and center of the Bosnian timber industry, the radiocast said.

In Zenica, major industrial town in the heart of the "Bosnian Ruhr," 35 miles northwest of Sarajevo, Partisan groups and German troops are still engaged in house-to-house fighting, which has been going on for the past three days, the communiqué reported.

Farther south, units of the 4th Croat Brigade were said to have derailed two German military trains at Visoko and Ilidze, near Sarajevo.

Patriot bands went after Nazi-dominated railway lines in Eastern Bosnia, and destroyed many miles of trackage around the towns of Bosanski Novi and Bihac on the Una River, the communiqué said.

Marshal Rommel's appointment as chief of German operations in Yugoslavia was announced by Radio Berlin. An earlier Swiss report said he had been given command of all Nazi-occupied Italy, with Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring being "recalled" from his command of Southern Italy after a quarrel with Marshal Rommel.

There was no indication that Marshal Rommel would personally take over the Balkan Command. It was indicated he would probably act in a supervisory capacity, with Field Marshal Baron Maximilian von Weichs, recently named Balkan Commander in Chief, in active charge.

China:

Japanese Maneuver To Keep Myitkyina

Japanese land operations in Western Yunnan Province are aimed at driving Chinese forces across the Salween River as a precaution against a possible United Nations counterattack to regain the important North Burma stronghold of Myitkyina, a Chinese Army spokesman said.

Allied re-possession of Myitkyina generally is regarded essential for the reopening of a land supply route to China.

The spokesman, Maj. Gen. C. C. Tseng, estimated fewer than 10,000 Japanese troops were engaged in the operations. He was noncommittal when asked if he could see any direct link between the present Japanese operations and Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's possible plans.

A British communiqué reported that British and Japanese patrols have clashed for the second time in recent days near Maungdaw, about 100 miles northeast of Akyab, Burma. Increased British activity on the Burma Front since the end of the monsoon season was climaxed a few days ago with the unsuccessful attempt of a Japanese column to surround a British patrol party. RAF bombers continued attacks on Japanese positions in the Chin Hills, the Akyab Island and Irrawaddy River areas.

Chinese Admit Gain by Enemy

The previous day Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's headquarters conceded that reinforced Japanese units—five columns in all—had pushed north along the Burma Road at its entrance into Southwestern China. Chinese forces were fighting to hold the five-pronged enemy drive in check.

After announcing that the Japanese had sent three columns into the advance, the Chinese High Command said that two more columns had entered the fighting in the vicinity of Lake Shuanhungchiao and Lungma.

Japanese troops, based on Changachieh, continued their northward push toward Kantingchieh, the Chinese said, reaching Tatangtse where "brisk" interceptive fighting is going on.

Most of the fighting appeared to be in the general region of the west bank of the Upper Salween River, the crossing of which was a possible Japanese objective. The Allied communiqué, however, made no mention of the river, which flows south from Tibet to the Bay of Bengal at Moulmein.

Italian Road to Allies Beset With Obstacles

Continued from Page 1

which were genuinely friendly to the Axis cause.

It will be a wrench to the strict code of military honor, which has strong hold among the officers if not among enlisted men, to "betray" their German allies. This code of honor is difficult for westerners who are not military-minded to comprehend; but it is suggested by a remark reliably attributed to Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham when the bulk of the Italian fleet was steaming into Malta. Glad as he was to receive the ships, he would have admired the Italians more, he gave a reporter to understand, if they were at their battle stations, fighting the British.

3. This point of honor is intensified by the fact that Italians are now asked to fight the Germans under the same King and Generals who led them against the Allies. A change of leaders, or a suspension of Italian Government, would have wiped the slate clean.

4. Anti-Fascists both in Allied and German-controlled Italy will be extremely reluctant to fight under Premier Badoglio. It is particularly significant that the Trieste Division in North Italy went over to the Yugoslav Partisans this week. Countless zealous anti-Fascists will prefer guerrilla or Partisan warfare to guarding bridges for the Allies. These will be the best fighters.

Extreme War Weariness

5. There is a great war weariness among large segments of the Italian population. They are confused as to political issues and want only to be left alone.

6. A strong heritage of suspicion against the Allies will have to be overcome in many quarters. It stems from a deep-rooted common assumption, on the part of conservatives and anti-Fascists as well as Fascists, that the British Empire is inimical to Italy in the Mediterranean.

This suspicion did not apply to the United States at all, two years ago. But reports from Italy show that the Vichy, Franco, Darlan policy which is variously called appeasement or military necessity, has caused grave questioning in Italy.

Bombings of Italian cities and Prime Minister Churchill's repeated disparagements of the Italians have complicated the issue. The failure of the United States to state its war aims specifically and to support the national frontiers of Italy is particularly confusing. And now the deal with the Badoglio Government sharply precipitates the whole issue.

Feeling of Humiliation

The Italians above all want to re-establish the dignity and honor of themselves and their country. A deep feeling of humiliation is reported from all sides, and among all classes. They could best work their way out of their embarrassment with dignity if left to themselves.

But since that is not possible, since the war inexorably rolls up the peninsula with its wake of military necessity and foreign control, they can at best hope for political decency, and a chance for those who wish to redeem themselves on the battlefield against the Germans to do so.

If they find themselves forbidden to fight, relegated to a subordinate role, put under political repression by men who once supported Fascism rather than under a new government or an impersonal Allied control which they could realistically understand, then many of them will feel that one humiliation has simply been added to another. They will inevitably compare the new occupation with the recent German occupation.

Currency Depreciated

The Germans bought up everything they could find with depreciated Italian lire and caused great resentment. Now the Americans have depreciated the lira by more than five times from the official rate which had been maintained for two decades, and it is difficult to see how the result will be otherwise.

There are, of course, many assets which the Allies have in their favor which have been outlined frequently in these columns. The great good will which the average American doughboy with his innate sense of democracy can carry with him into a new country is the most conspicuous factor.

The American boys would make poor dictators, and will not try. The deep resentment of the Italian people against the Germans will help them to make friends. But the necessary repression for military purposes is not being handled by Americans, but turned over to a government of Italians led by men who learned the technique of repression under Fascism.

Political Debate Repressed

It has already been reported that the Allied Military Government is being put largely aside under the arrangement with Premier Badoglio. The friendly doughboys are in danger of appearing, therefore, merely as the soldiers supporting an Italian political discipline which will not seem unsimilar to that of Fascism. It has not been forgotten that among the first acts of the Badoglio Government was an order to the Army to repress political debate and agitation by force if necessary.

If pressure from the Allied Governments brings anti-Fascists into the Badoglio Government, another situation will arise. The quick result might be a superficial unity But the longer term result would be not unlike that of an attempt to make the de Gaulle and Pétain forces combine: political conflicts would be brought to a head which would not contribute toward making cobelligerency a working success.

In sum, the doubts with which virtually everyone has greeted the new arrangement are justified by the many complexities which it will face within Italy. There are even outright dangers. If the Allies continue to regard the Italians as cowards and rather inconsequential, they will sense it sooner or later and merely conclude that they are under another foreign occupation.

N. Y. State Police Officer Sentenced

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 14 (AP)—David J. Soule, suspended State Police sergeant, was sentenced today to five to 10 years in Sing Sing for accepting a bribe from a trucking company official.

Sergeant Soule, who was convicted Oct. 7 by an extraordinary jury on one count of a two-count indictment, was arrested last July simultaneously with announcement by Governor Dewey of a Statewide investigation of alleged bribing of State Police members by truckers to avoid prosecution for violation of maximum truck load weights on the highways.

State Supreme Court Justice Charles W. Froessel imposed and denied defense motions for setting aside the verdict and for a new trial.

Women in Liquor Stores Prohibited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Although there is a manpower shortage in Alabama, women will not be permitted to work in the State liquor stores. Such a decree has been issued by Gov. Chauncey Sparks.

The Governor announced this stand following a conference with members of the State Beverage Control Board at which he said an acute labor shortage, especially at the Mobile stores, was discussed.

"There won't be any women working in Alabama liquor stores," the Governor said. "I'll see the State go dry first."

The State liquor stores now operate on a ration basis and for a time during the summer were closed on account of a shortage of stock.

Piaster Worth 80 Cents

The monetary unit of Turkey is the piaster, with an average value of 80 cents.

Italians in Position to Aid Allied Cause in the Balkans

Continued from Page 1

cumstantial report from the Dodecanese Islands that in a number of cases the Italians on Cos Island fought quite well against the Germans during the Nazis' campaign to retake the island. It is still too early, however, to evaluate the full extent of such Italian help.

As seen here, the Italians throughout the Balkans have felt pretty much at a loss during the month which has passed since Italy's surrender. Early joy at the belief that the war was over for them was followed by disillusionment and an apparent desire of a great majority of Italians to have nothing more to do with the fighting.

There is growing evidence, however, that the present German brutalities in Italy, as exemplified by the wanton destruction in Naples, is causing many Italians to adopt a strong anti-German attitude.

German Cruelty Recalled

It is not inconceivable that German treatment of defenseless civilians in Italy will succeed in convincing many Italians outside German-occupied areas that now, for the first time, they really have something to fight about.

Whereas the average Italian soldier may not have desired to fight for Mussolini's concept of empire it is quite probable that he is willing to fight against forces ravaging his homeland.

This feeling probably played an important part in the decision of the Venezia Division to go over to the Partisans. In some areas it is believed that the attitude of the former Italian garrisons now immobilized can mean the difference between defeat and victory for the Yugoslavs.

With the Germans so strained for manpower, Italian co-operation, even to such a limited extent as selling arms to the Partisans, can greatly complicate the enemy's task and force him to give up numerous key areas he could otherwise retain.

Satellites Affected

It is not known to what extent the Badoglio decision has yet been able to reach Italians in the Balkans, but there is no doubt that the Allies will make certain it receives the widest publicity.

Observers here are convinced that Italy's new role will also cause new concern among Germany's Balkan satellies. While the Italian declaration against Germany is not expected to produce any immediate change in the attitude of these countries toward Germany, it is believed that it will further weaken their already wavering belief in a German victory.

Italy's formal belligerency at the side of the Allies, coupled with the apparently irresistible Russian march toward Central and Southeastern Europe, is seen as two pretty stiff jolts for Sofia, Bucharest, and Budapest.

Another question raised by Italy's new status is the question of Italian war prisoners stationed throughout the Middle East. It is not known as yet whether Marshal Badoglio seeks Allied permission to reintegrate some of these men into Italy's war machine. The best guess here is that such a step is a long ways off, if at all possible.

Vatican in Test Of Radio Reception

LONDON, Oct. 15 (AP)—In what was interpreted here as an effort to find out if it still had contact with the outside world, the Vatican Radio last night made an unusual appeal to its listeners to report on the efficiency of a "test broadcast."

The announcer explained that results of the test would be "a matter of extreme urgency." An Osservatore Romano article entirely unrelated to the war then was read.

London sources said they believed it was for the purpose of checking whether the voice of the Vatican, which is under German guard, could be heard around the globe. The test came over well and was recorded easily by monitors of both the Ministry of Information and the Daily Herald.

"They apparently wanted to make sure the Vatican was still in touch just in case they want to put out anything urgent," said one observer.

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Future Check at Brewster Proposed by House Group

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15—Apprehensive that new "reforms" at the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation might go the way of earlier "changes of heart," the House Naval Affairs subcommittee investigating the plant's two-year production blackout proposed today to issue an interim report and reopen its investigation in 60 days.

While gratified at reports that co-operation between labor and management is rapidly improving under Henry J. Kaiser's leadership, committee members indicated they would switch on the investigatory spotlight again in two months to see whether plane production really was increasing.

Navy officials, seeking to justify their Department's handling of Brewster affairs, suggested to the probing congressmen that it was Congress' own National Labor Relations Act and its Smith-Connally Act which prevented the Navy from stepping in to give unasked advice and from otherwise getting tough at Brewster.

Kaiser May Testify

This defense, plus a strong plea that the representatives exercise restraint at this juncture and give Mr. Kaiser, reputed production and labor-relations genius, opportunity to erect a new understanding between Brewster's management and labor, marked the week's final sessions today. Hearings will be resumed Oct. 19, when Mr. Kaiser and possibly Tom de Lorenzo, Brewster labor "czar," are expected to testify.

It remained for a naval lieutenant, J. J. Reynolds, Navy industrial relations officer at Brewster and the brother of Quentin Reynolds, war correspondent, to win from the committee the first sympathetic hearing accorded naval representatives. Lieutenant Reynolds was twice commended by committee members for his able, precise, and understanding presentation of the problems faced at Brewster.

Lieutenant Reynolds announced that on latest report, a new contract between management and the thoroughly independent United Automobile Workers local at Brewster was close to completion. The arbitrator appointed by the National War Labor Board has held three hearings and all clauses save those concerned with worker senlority have been agreed upon, he said.

"It is now up to Henry Kaiser and Mr. de Lorenzo to operate under that contract, and I believe they can do so successfully," Lieutenant Reynolds said.

Criticism of Press

The press came in for criticism at the hands of Lieutenant Reynolds and praise by the committee for its part in disclosing the waste, management inefficiency, labor feather-bedding, and general failure to produce airplanes at the expanded Brewster plants at Johnsville, Pa., and on Long Island.

To assertions by the Navy industrial relations officer that some press reports had only served to stir up trouble, Representative Melvin J. Maas (R) of Minnesota replied strongly:

"If the press hadn't been reporting the facts, the seriousness of the situation would not have been brought home to this committee. I don't think the accounts I read were antilabor; they were telling the facts."

Representative Maas referred to reports carried by the wire services as well as careful investigations conducted by the Washington Post and the Philadelphia Record.

"I merely stated that it is better to have labor relations tried 'within the family' rather than in the press," Lieutenant Reynolds replied. "I meant it's unfair of either side to use the press to win their points."

Basis of Understanding

The House committee showed itself not wholly persuaded by the Navy arguments that Henry Kaiser would clean things up once and for all at the Brewster plants and that production would soon be humming. Navy testifiers stressed that what was needed at Brewster was not merely a revised labor contract, but a new basis of understanding between management and labor and that Mr. Kaiser was in process of building this understanding.

"Mr. Kaiser believes in taking in labor as a partner, but he demands full responsibility from labor," Lieutenant Reynolds observed. "He has told de Lorenzo that he requires this responsibility. In making concessions to labor, he obtains many concessions in return, including intangibles, such as loyalty."

Rear Admiral S. M. Kraus, General Inspector of Aircraft of the Eastern District, and other officials persisted in their contention that Congressional legislation was partially responsible for the Navy's failure to act more aggressively.

Legislation Called Hindrance

"If you read the Smith-Connally Act, I think you will take it to mean that if we did take over the plants, we would have to operate them under the existing labor agreement," Admiral Kraus declared yesterday.

"The National Labor Relations Act is such that if we step in and give unasked advice, we might well be accused of engaging in unfair labor practices," Lieutenant Reynolds commented.

Primary blame, however, was attached to the company's weak, profits-minded original management which permitted the local labor union and its aggressive boss, Mr. de Lorenzo, to exact all kinds of concessions in return for a "low-wage" policy. This contract, drawn in 1936, has never been substantially revised.

"If Kaiser fails to work out co-operation now, the Navy should withdraw all contracts and all support from Brewster," a Navy official concluded.

Chinese Hail Moves

CHUNGKING, China, Oct. 14 (AP)—The Chinese press expressed satisfaction today over Portugal's granting Britain use of Azores bases and Italy's declaration of war on Germany. The newspaper Ta Kung Pao described the Portuguese action as a serious blow to the Axis. The Roman Catholic newspaper Social Welfare called it another move in the encirclement of Hitler's European fortress.

Heroine

Associated Press

Lieut. Annie Den Hooch

Who as a civiljan nurse witnessed the devastation of Rotterdam by the Germans. Thus far she is the only Dutch girl to wear the uniform of the Netherlands Army.

Dutch Woman Finds Uniform Vital Symbol

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP)—Lieut. Annie Den Hooch is proud of her uniform. She is the first, and thus far the only Dutch girl to don the smartly tailored Netherlands military uniform.

But her pride in the uniform is not only because she accepts salutes from soldiers as she walks down the street or because she has the privileges of an officer. Behind that uniform lies harsh memories of the resistance of her people against the Germans; memories of her bitter struggle to minister to wounded when she served as a nurse in Rotterdam.

Her courage is indicated by the Distinguished Service Cross medal pinned on her uniform. The action dates back to 1940 when the Germans invaded the Netherlands. At the time, Miss Den Hooch was on night duty in the port hospital of Rotterdam, when the first Germans were landed by plane in the river.

"I remember only too well that day. It was 4 a. m. and many of the population had come down to the river bank to see what was happening. They were just curious. It was hard for them to believe that anybody would invade Dutch soil. When they landed, the Germans threw hand grenades at them and we had to drag the wounded and dead into the hospital. It was awful. Blood was everywhere."

Domination by the Germans proved too much for Miss Den Hooch. Making her way alone through Belgium and France, she finally reached the Pyrenees Mountains.

Crossing the Pyrenees took Miss Den Hooch four days because she got lost often.

Finally, via Portugal, Miss Den Hooch reached England where she immediately joined the Free French and was a member of the French Women's Army.

"It was while I was working in a hospital in London in early 1943 that the Netherlands Government decided to take me into their army," she said. "I was made an officer and given this uniform."

Penn State Chemists Find Oil in Fanweed

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., Oct. 15 (AP)—Two Pennsylvania State College natural scientists said today they had found in the common fanweed a new source of vegetable oil that may provide a substitute for a critical war material formerly imported from Japan.

Professors H. O. Triebold and J. R. Clopton, biological chemists, said the weed is about one-third oil of a quality that compares with rapeseed oil, used in blending lubricants for high temperature work and in the manufacture of rubber substitutes, paints, and varnishes. The United States imported more than 10,000,000 pounds of rapeseed oil from Japan in 1940.

The scientists said fanweed could be grown easily in the Western corn belt and high plains states and yield of 500 to 1,000 pounds of oil per acre might be expected.

Volturno Nazis Outflanked By Allied Landing

Continued from Page 1

isting bridges there, as they had done elsewhere all along the river, which runs at right angles to the coastline for 60 miles and parallel with it for 75 miles along the upper reaches.

Allies Bridge River

But Allied engineers rose to the occasion, overcame difficulties due to the increased current caused by flood waters muddying the blue-green stream, threw across bridges at Capua from one 15-foot-high bank to the other. Farther up the river, sappers' problems were reduced by the fact that many places in the Volturno were fordable and the waters, though swollen, were not too high for infantrymen to wade across holding firearms and ammunition above their heads.

The Germans' intelligence reports had led them to expect the attack and they decided to try to thwart it by launching a spoiling attack of their own before the Allied assault could develop. They reached the south side of the river east and west of Capua, but their scheme failed and they had to fall back north of the areas where the Allies gained a firm foothold despite heavy fire from artillery, machine guns, mortars, and small arms.

Before long, Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's men had got tanks across to support the infantrymen. The enemy at that time did not put in tanks against them, but relied on its customary delaying devices of land mines and demolitions.

Rain Holds Off

Fortunately from the Allied viewpoint, the rain which had been pouring down the previous days and nights held off while the attack was gathering weight.

By the time it started again, the first critical stages of the Allied advance had passed. Since then, renewed rain has added difficulties as troops and vehicles moved up quickly in support of formations now north of the river. The Allied force which came in from the sea above the river estuary brought tanks with it. These have been constantly augmented, while bridgeheads where infantrymen speedily dug in were being expanded and consolidated.

From these, the Fifth Army is thrusting forward toward the high ground to which the enemy has withdrawn. Not only are General Clark's men at a disadvantage operating on the plain upon which the Nazis are looking down, but the plain is interspersed by small water courses forming natural tank traps.

Strong Positions by Sea

Northward these Germans are resisting strongly, their strongest positions being naturally on the flank by the sea. In former wars, the sea has been a firm reassuring factor against which to rest a flank.

But now the Allies have become such amphibian experts, it is nothing of the sort, and the Germans—with the newest Allied landing on the Italian west coast north of the Volturno to contend with—know the sea is not the ally it used to be. This means they have to give particular attention to their flanks on the coast and to the coast front line as they stubbornly withdraw northward in Italy. The heights on which the Germans now are installed in the Western coastal area are about four miles north of Volturno and some rise 2,000 feet.

It remains to be seen whether General Clark's latest "leap-frog" move has outflanked this position.

Allies Push on Inland

The bridgehead established by the British from the sea is about a mile north of the Volturno, but farther inland east of Capua, where crossing is less difficult, the Allies have pushed on between two and five miles on the north side of the river.

At some places the Nazis have put in a series of counterattacks with tanks and they have been using these, too, in the same way horse artillery used to be employed in the old days. That is to say, they have been doing the mechanical equivalent of a gallop up to a desired firing point for "action in the rear" and then gallop away again at top speed.

Meanwhile, steady streams of Allied reinforcements, equipment, and supplies are being poured across the Volturno at many points where this best can be done, and northeast of Capua, the Americans have taken some high ground and are furnishing a protective screen in this area for British and American troops in the town.

A number of American tank destroyers—powerful guns mounted on Sherman tank chassis—already are in action as the battle moves north. Their presence where wanted, like that of all other heavy material, forms one more tribute to the high-speed work under fire of the Engineers in what has become to an unprecedented extent a "sappers' war."

The only railway running north of the Volturno is in German hands and the Nazis have a defense line along it facing where the British sea-borne force came in between the Volturno and the canal north of the river.

The greatest menace to the Germans, a menace which makes their retirement from their present westerly positions seem inevitable soon, is the Allied progress further east. This threatens the defenders farther west.

Farther east still, the enemy continues to fight rear-guard actions at strategic points, Allied patrols thrusting ahead of the main Eighth Army forces.

The Germans are conducting the present phase of the Italian campaign with almost complete absence of air support—a fact to which Nazis taken prisoner often allude with great bitterness.

Portugal Readies Defenses For Any Possible Assault

Continued from Page 1

neither are nor are meant to be in any way provocative. They constitute the legitimate measures of any neutral state in the fifth year of a war which has already shown a tendency to engulf small and undefended nations. It is expected that Premier Oliveira Salazar himself will visit the troops.

Portuguese press reaction to the Azores base deal is on the whole realistically restrained. Thus the newspaper Seculo warns the public against excessive optimism, adding, "We are not free from danger and at any time anything may happen," while the Diario de Manha devotes a long leader to explaining that Portuguese actions and decisions should be viewed in that light of national interest and nothing else—the public should not be dazzled or confused by foreign propaganda from any direction.

Reaction generally is unanimous in emphasizing the joint desire of Portugal and Britain to preserve a continental zone of peace on the Iberian Peninsula and Portuguese determination to preserve its neutrality is shown in the scrupulous publication of Berlin's statements regarding the cession.

Lisbon was not blacked out last night and life in the Capital proceeded normally and without any form of demonstration. In general, it can be said that the news has been received with pleasure, but allied to natural anxiety as to what the imminent future may produce. The majority of the country is pro-British genuinely and anything that will serve to shorten the war is bound to have a good reception.

Particular interest is focused on the statement that Britain will help the Portuguese national economy—this country has been hard hit by the war economically, with prices up 50 per cent since the outbreak of hostilities—and any assistance that can be given will certainly be most gratefully received.

The news of Italy's entrance into the war as a cobelligerent with the Allies came as no surprise here. But it has given the Portuguese an opportunity to renew their acquaintance with the Italian Legation in Lisbon, which has remained loyal to King Victor Emmanuel and and Marshal Pietro Badoglio, and which has been through a difficult period.

Plastic Ration Coupons Ordered for 1944

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 15

The Government has contracted with the Osborne Registry Company, a division of the Dayton Acme Company, Cincinnati, for 900,000,000 plastic ration tokens which will go into use early in 1944 to supplement ration coupons.

Specifications call for a virtually "counterfeit-proof" coin made of vulcanized laminated fiber. The Osborne Company will receive about $1,300,000.

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The Home Forum

Light in Our Dwellings

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN THEY began having blackouts in her city, a certain woman was disturbed, for even in her childhood in the country she had never experienced such utter darkness. It seemed unnatural and depressing. Then she remembered that this cutting off of light was for protection, so that the enemy could not see the light and strike at it. She found that by using blackout precautions she could have as much light as usual in her house and it could not be seen from the outside. She liked to remember at these times the verse from the Bible (I John 1:5), "God is light, and in him is no darkness at all." Trusting Him, we have perfect protection This protection does not depend on material means or place, nor on material light or darkness. In the light of Truth there is no darkness of evil, and when we walk in this light nothing can harm us.

* * *

If we seem to be in a blacked-out world, we must remember that God's light is never darkened, but is shining everywhere. Evil's destructive shafts cannot harm the truth. The sun never ceases to shine. When the earth turns away from the sun, it is in darkness, but the sun is still shining. It is only when we turn away from God that darkness or evil seems real.

Jesus said, "He that followeth me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life" (John 8:12). Even in the darkest human experiences it is possible to walk in the light of Christ, Truth. When the children of Israel were trying to get away from the oppression of Pharaoh, and the plague of thick darkness covered all the land, they "had light in their dwellings" (Exodus 10:23), for they were following God's guidance.

This "light of life" is revealed in Christian Science in all its fullness, and its grateful adherents are finding that as they follow this light it outshines the darkness of sin, sickness, and death itself. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 215): "We are sometimes led to believe that darkness is as real as light; but Science affirms darkness to be only a mortal sense of the absence of light, at the coming of which darkness loses the appearance of reality. So sin and sorrow, disease and death, are the suppositional absence of Life, God, and flee as phantoms of error before truth and love."

When we enter a darkened room and turn on the light, the darkness is dispelled, for light and darkness cannot exist together. Likewise, when we perceive that evil is not real, because God is good alone and His creation perfectly reflects Him, this light dispels the darkness of ignorance and we find that all is well.

It is comforting to learn that sickness, sorrow, and destruction are shadows, as unknown to God as darkness is unknown to light, and that these shadows vanish when we let in God's light. The first chapter of Genesis records of God's creation, "Behold, it was very good" (Genesis 1:31). The second chapter, verse 6, states that "there went up a mist from the earth," and in this mist creation seemed material and faulty. But through the sincere study of Christian Science God's glorious light enters consciousness, dissolving the mists of error. This is not theoretical, but practical, for thousands gratefully testify to the overcoming of sickness and discord through this beautiful teaching. Evil and suffering are no part of God's plan. They are unrealities, and merely look real in the mist of material sense, but flee when God's light enters.

* * *

Can darkness refuse to disappear when light comes? It cannot help disappearing. Darkness is powerless to resist the light. Error is always powerless before Truth.

We read in Science and Health (p. 250), "Man is not God, but like a ray of light which comes from the sun, man, the outcome of God, reflects God." As the sun reaches the earth through its sunbeams, so God's light outshines the darkness of error by man's reflection or expression of His light, love, and goodness. A sunbeam shines on all alike. So we should reflect the light of spiritual understanding, which dispels the darkness of doubt. Are we doing our part in recognizing divine reflection?

In Revelation, where the consciousness of supreme harmony is foretold, we read (22:5), "And there shall be no night there; and they need no candle, neither light of the sun; for the Lord God giveth them light." This light of God is ever present. His truth is not blacked out. We have the opportunity today to prove that "in him is no darkness," for man, as reflection, manifests God's light wherever he is.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

Small Brook Singing

Given voice by melting snow,
A brook became, in turn, the giver.
It hummed a melody, lulling and slow,
That grew clear and loud when a swirling flow
Blended the song with the chant of the river.

The final measure, tinged with passion—
The singing river—both are gone,
Lost in the lake that man must fashion
If greater industry sing on.

Keep that strident chorus ringing,
Motors roaring their lusty fill,
And the pendulum of progress swinging—
But let there be a small brook singing
Far on a lonely hill.

ETHEL FAIRFIELD WHITE

What other such gift!

A young man starting overseas a few weeks before the first world war began was given, by a friend, a copy of the Christian Science textbook,

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
with Key to the Scriptures
by Mary Baker Eddy

He was not a student of Christian Science, but he knew of what it had done for the friend and some others, and that the subject was attracting wide attention.

Through his first two weeks' study of the book that summer, he was healed of a chronic disease, and—although war was then beginning in the country where he was—found "the peace that passeth all understanding."

Later, in his military service, the teachings of the book continually protected and strengthened him; and they have since gone on helping him increasingly in every department of his experience.

Many a like story could be told of the giving of this book by friend to friend. Its priceless values are of course for all men, and its author refers to the millions who are ready to receive them.

Surely here is a gift worthy of consideration!

In Various Editions

"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy, is available in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in blue, brown, or black morocco leather at $5; with thumb index, $7.50. It may be had also in other editions. It can be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

Alfred Pittman
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway Street
Boston 15, Massachusetts

Catalog describing all the writings of Mary Baker Eddy sent upon request.

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE VILLAGE OF HEAD TIDE": *A Wood Engraving by F. Wenderoth Saunders*

THE VILLAGE of Head Tide makes only one concession to the modern era: a single gasoline pump in front of the general store. Otherwise the one winding street of this Maine hamlet remains as it was when, some years ago, a youthful Edwin Arlington Robinson walked under its elms and listened to the rhythmic cadences of the Sheepscott rippling over its narrow stony bed on its way to the sea.

One can find here all the nostalgic features of a New England village. The settlement is in a narrow valley between steep hills. There is a little white church on the hill with a steeple and a Paul Revere bell. Down by the stream is a mill, replete with mill pond and dam, below which salmon and trout hide in the eddies. The one street—more properly a roadway—crosses the Sheepscott on a bridge with side walls high enough to support a roof; and in crossing one notes by a sign, whose characters are nearly effaced, that the bridge has threatened for many years to give way under the weight of more than four tons gross "per order of the Selectmen."

And the general store! This is no restored, philanthropically subsidized emporium of merchandise, but a genuine left-over mart of trade of the horse-and-buggy, roast-of-beef era. There are a number of houses that one might class roughly as "Old Colonial," together with a few stragglers up the hill that are mere boys of a hundred winters. Apple orchards overhang the high left wall of the Sheepscott, elms cast patches of light and shade in the summer and a cross-hatching of sharply defined shadows in the winter.

There are no hotels, no boarding-houses, no souvenirs, except a few picture postal cards described locally as "fly-blowed"; these last being in the general store. There is, however, one boarder in the town in the winter-time, a schoolteacher for the one-room school of eight grades which is on the hill near the church.

Head Tide, from a postal angle, belongs to a select class. "Mail a letter from anywhere in the United States or possessions of the same and merely address it 'Head Tide' and it will reach its destination," said the proprietor of the general store. "There is only one Head Tide," he continued; "and, although we are a little mite out of the way, don't think we don't know there is a war on." He admonished the last briskly. "Listen!" I could hear the rumble of big naval guns or depth charges from somewhere off the coast, which is twenty miles away. A few minutes later a Flying Fortress drowned our voices, as we sat on the bench in front of the store, watching a farmer bring a splendid team of horses to the watering trough. A little later in the afternoon, begrimed workmen descended from a bus that had brought them from the shipyards at Bath where they build steel destroyers, working as their ancestors worked in other days on wooden ships in the same yards. Here and there one sees the little flag in the window with its star or stars, but not so many are marching away now as in the 1860's, when most of Maine's rural villages were more heavily populated.

One experiences in this village a sense of peace and contentment, found in few places nowadays. And these things are to be had only at a price. One must explore all the nooks and crannies slowly and lovingly, be wet by the spray of the falls; and, above the village, lie in the long grass of the meadow, which is closely akin to floating in the clouds that are barely beyond reach overhead.

Ljus i vår boning

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

NÄR MÖRKLÄGGNINGEN tog sin början i en stad, berörde det obehagligt en kvinna, som bodde där, ty hon hade icke ens i sin barndom på landet sett ett så djupt mörker. Det föreföll onaturligt och nedtryckande. Då erinrade hon sig, att detta avstängande av ljuset gjordes för att skydda, så att fienden icke skulle kunna se ljuset och rikta sitt angrepp mot det. Hon fann att genom att använda de försiktighetsmått, som föreskrivits för mörkläggning, kunde hon ha lika mycket ljus i sitt hem som förut, utan att det syntes utifrån. Vid sådana tillfällen tyckte hon om att minnas denna vers ur Bibeln (1. Joh. 1:5): "Gud är ljus och . . . intet mörker finnes i honom." När vi förtrösta på Honom, ha vi fullkomligt beskydd. Detta beskydd är icke beroende på materiella medel eller plats och icke heller på materiellt ljus eller mörker. I Sanningens ljus finnes intet ondskans mörker, och när vi vandra i detta ljus, kan intet skada oss.

Om vi tyckas befinna oss i en mörklagd värld, måste vi hålla i minnet, att Guds ljus aldrig är förmörkat utan lyser överallt. Det ondas förstörande pilar kunna icke skada sanningen. Solen upphör aldrig att skina. När jorden vänder sig från solen, är den i mörker, men solen skiner alltjämt. Det är endast, när vi vända oss bort ifrån Gud som mörkret eller det onda förefaller verkligt.

Jesus sade: "Den som följer mig, han skall förvisso icke vandra i mörkret, utan skall hava livets ljus" (Joh. 8:12). Det är möjligt att vandra i Kristi, Sanningens, ljus till och med under de mörkaste av den mänskliga existensens erfarenheter. När Israels barn sökte undkomma Faraos förtryck och det tjocka mörkrets hemsökelse betäckte hela landet, hade de "ljust, där de bodde" (2 Mos. 10:23), ty de följde Guds ledning.

Detta "livets ljus" har till fullo uppenbarats i Kristen Vetenskap, och dess tacksamma anhängare finna, att när de följa detta ljus, utplånar dess sken syndens, sjukdomens, ja själva dödens mörker. Mary Baker Eddy, upptäckaren och grundaren av Kristen Vetenskap, säger på sid. 215 i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften]: "Vi förledas stundom att tro, att mörker är lika verkligt som ljus, men Vetenskapen förklarar mörker vara endast en dödlig förnimmelse av frånvaron av ljus, vid vars ankomst mörkret förlorar sin skenbara verklighet. Likaså äro synd och sorg, sjukdom och död den förmodade frånvaron av Liv, Gud, och fly liksom villfarelsens spöken för sanning och kärlek."

När vi inträda i ett mörkt rum och släppa på ljuset, skingras mörkret, ty ljus och mörker kunna icke existera tillsammans. Och när vi få syn på det faktum, att det onda icke är verkligt, emedan Gud allena är god och Hans skapelse fullkomligt återspeglar Honom, skingrar detta ljus likaledes okunnighetens mörker, och vi finna, att allt står väl till.

Det är tröstrikt att lära, att sjukdom, sorg och förstörelse äro skuggor, lika okända för Gud som mörker är okänt för ljuset, och att dessa skuggor försvinna, när vi släppa in Guds ljus. I Första Mosebokens första kapitel säges om Guds skapelse: "Och se, det var mycket gott" (1 Mos. 1:31). Andra kapitlet, vers 6, förklarar, att "en dimma steg upp från jorden", och sedd i denna dimma föreföll skapelsen vara materiell och felaktig. Men genom det allvarliga studiet av Kristen Vetenskap kommer Guds härliga ljus in i medvetandet och upplöser villfarelsens dimmor. Detta är icke teoretiskt utan praktiskt, ty tusenden vittna erkännsamt om övervinnandet av sjukdom och disharmoni genom denna härliga lära. Det onda och lidandet tillhöra icke Guds plan. De äro overkligheter och se endast verkliga ut i den materiella förnimmelsens dimma men fly, när Guds ljus kommer in.

Kan mörkret vägra att försvinna, när ljuset kommer? Det kan icke undgå att försvinna. Mörkret är ur stånd att motstå ljuset, Villfarelsen är alltid maktlös inför Sanningen.

Vi läsa i *Science and Health* (sid. 250): "Människan är icke Gud, men liksom en ljusstråle, som kommer från solen, så återspeglar människan, Guds emanation, Gud." Liksom solen når jorden genom sina strålar, så utplånar Guds ljus villfarelsens mörker genom att människan återspeglar eller uttrycker Hans ljus, kärlek och godhet. En solstråle lyser lika på alla. Likaså borde vi återspegla den andliga förståelsens ljus, som skingrar tvivlets mörker. Göra vi vad på oss ankommer genom att erkänna gudomlig återspegling?

I Uppenbarelseboken, där medvetandet om allrådande harmoni förutsäges, läsa vi (22:5): "Och ingen natt skall vara mer; och de behöva icke någon lampas ljus, ej heller solens ljus, ty Herren Gud skall lysa över dem." Detta Guds ljus är alltid närvarande. Hans sanning har icke mörklagts. Vi ha i denna dag tillfälle att bevisa, att "intet mörker finnes i honom", ty i egenskap av återspegling manifesterar människan Guds ljus, varhelst hon befinner sig.

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Advocate for Peace

BECAUSE OF THE annual Nobel prize awards, the paradox of Alfred Nobel as inventor of dynamite and other explosives and as idealist dreaming of world peace is now a commonplace. He grew up in a humble home in Stockholm, and all his life he had wanted to be a poet. Shelley was his favorite author. Instead, by his inventive genius he amassed great wealth and became known as "the rich vagabond of Europe." He never made a real home for himself and never married. . . . On the theory that a large inherited fortune is usually an evil, he put his money in trust and so created the Nobel Foundation. . . .

Nobel, too, was both a realist and a dreamer, and with the zeal of a reformer and humanist he kept encouraging men to work for enduring world peace.—From "Scandinavia," by ALMA LUISE OLSON. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

Glacier Park: Autumn: Prewar

EVEN THE BEARS had left.

The hotel windows were boarded up and the doors padlocked against guests. There were no tourists, no cars, no filling-stations.

Two days of driving on the broad, empty roads had persuaded Carl and me that he and I and the chipmunks had the huge park all to ourselves.

* * *

In mid-morning, we stopped to explore the forest near Trick Falls. It was still. The noise of the crisp leaves under our feet made us feel guilty of disturbing something, yet conscious that we could not make any sound large enough to break all that silence.

The yellow quaking aspen leaves, turning on their stems in the sunshine, spattered a golden light over all the world. The trees and the hills and the ground, everything except the sky, were yellow and red and green.

The rocks under the highway bridge were red and green, too. Where the water ran over them in the sunlight, they were as bright as the reds and greens on Christmas cards.

* * *

At a sudden turn in the path, a wide semicircle, cleared of trees, made such a perfect setting for "As You Like It" that a vague responsibility to do something about it settled on us. We sat down and pooled our knowledge of the lines:

"... tongues in trees, books in running brooks,
Sermons in stones, and good in everything"

which did not lend itself to oratory particularly.

"Under a greenwood tree
Who loves to lie with me
And tune his merry note
Unto the sweet bird's throat.
Come hither, come hither, come hither,
Here shall he see
No enemy
But winter and rough weather."

That suited our purpose better, but we knew no tune to it and we couldn't recite it indefinitely. So we sat still, hoping deer would come and we could shout: "Sweep on, you fat and greasy citizens;" but the world remained ours exclusively, we gave up reciting Shakespeare and decided to take motion-pictures.

I took pictures of Carl, walking into the stage scenery on the path where the trees arched overhead. He took me, walking into the stage scenery on the path where the trees arched overhead. I took pictures of Carl lying down to drink the cold, bubbly water that had just tumbled over the falls; he took pictures of me lying down to drink the cold, bubbly water that had just tumbled over the falls. Then we came to the foot-bridge that led over the deep, slow-moving creek and, suddenly, I forgot the movies and began to use Carl as a catch-all for the memories that flooded over me of a summer twenty-four years past.

* * *

Carl had not been with me, then. There were just five girls, living in the forest ranger's cabin, seven miles down the river. We had walked to the falls often for picnics during the summer; but, as I stood on the foot-bridge where the old man had stood so long ago, only one particular day came back to me. I could hear the echo of the old man's voice as he called to us.

* * *

The log that had bridged the creek, forty feet upstream, was gone. I wondered now why we had chosen to sit and eat our lunches on that narrow log, with our feet dangling toward the stream that sparkled six feet below us. It didn't seem, as I looked back on it, a particularly *convenient* place to eat a lunch. True, we didn't have to pass anything but the sardines. Each one had brought her own bread and butter sandwiches and her tomato, tied in a little package that was fastened to her belt; but the sardines caused trouble.

The key had refused to turn, after the oblong top was only half off, and the sardines would have to be pried out of the triangular opening. The situation called for a fork, and there was no fork. Riding the log as if we were a-horseback, we urged the end men to dismount and find us a stick for a tool; but Jessie, one end man, found an easier solution.

* * *

"If you'll cherish it as the valuable thing it is, my friends," she orated, "I'll let you use my only hat-pin. Look at it. There's no other like it, small caliber bore, correct length, nearly invisible head. It is unreplaceable, priceless!" She held it up in her hand. It slipped from her fingers and shivered its way to the bottom of the stream. Three feet below the surface of the transparent water, it gleamed up at us.

Recalling it twenty-four years later, I can't see why we thought that was so funny; but we did think so then. We laughed until some of us had to lie on the log and encircle it with our arms to keep from falling.

We never knew how long the old man had been watching us from the foot-bridge. We didn't know he was there until we heard his voice. Our laughter broke off into surprise at the sound.

"You're having a good time," he cried. "I'm glad you're having a good time! God bless you!"

He was gone before we had time to see anything except that his hair was white. I smiled as I stood there, twenty-four years later, and remembered the effect of his benediction. If a cold, wet cloud had engulfed us, it couldn't have subdued our spirits more quickly.

* * *

I don't remember how we got the sardines out of the can, but I do remember that we spoke in whispers as we finished our lunch.

It wasn't until we had wiggled ourselves off our perilous perch, and were standing on the foot-bridge ourselves, that we recovered our manners.

"I wish," said Charlotte, "that we'd asked him to have some lunch."

"*I wish*," said Marjorie, "that we'd hoped he had a good time, too."

"I suppose we still could," said Jessie. So the five of us stood in a solemn line on the foot-bridge, facing the log, and sent our message out into the ether: "We hope you have a good time, too!"

F. R. J.

By Virtue of a Mutual Need

FROST IS A GENUINE New Englander, and he has the New Englander's tough individualism, but he has also a sense of the brotherhood of men and their need for co-operative enterprise. In the poem "The Tuft of Flowers" he shows how two workmen are brought into a closer harmony of feeling and action through their common love of flowers. Early of a morning one laborer had cut the hay and left it to dry. Later in the day a second laborer came to turn it. Each had to be alone at his work, and his thought was that all men must be alone "whether they work together or apart." But presently his eye, following the flutterings of a butterfly, discovers a tuft of flowers which had been spared by the mower, although he had cut all around them. This common love of the flowers became a bond between the two men, and henceforth they were not alone.

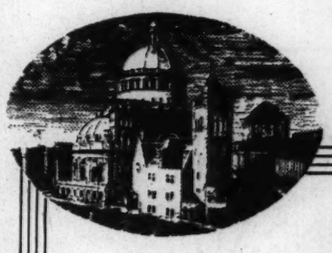
"Men work together," I told him from the heart,
"Whether they work together or apart."

One might almost fancy that the butterfly had brought the spirits of the two men together by leading the second one to notice the flowers left by the scythe of the first. The idea that there is something in nature that makes for unity and co-operation rather than for diversity and enmity is developed in the familiar poem "Mending Wall." New England farms are separated by stone walls for fences, and in the spring the farmers on adjoining farms work together in replacing the stones fallen during the winter. One farmer, quoting the traditional saying that he had from his father, says, "Good fences make good neighbors." The other farmer, who is the poet, replies, "Something there is that doesn't love a wall, That wants it down." He cannot clearly explain to his neighbor. He could say that the elves did it, and yet that would not do for the unimaginative. The elves did not really throw down the stones in order to bring the two farmers together, any more than the butterfly sought the tuft of flowers to bring the two workmen into spiritual harmony. But it is *as if* they did, and the result is the same either way. . . . But the poet looks beyond what is to what might be; his wisdom is in "as if." The butterfly's need for the flower and the man's need are outwardly different and yet essentially the same.—From "American Idealism," by FLOYD STOVALL. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press.)

Autograph

'Twas written there against the ledge
In yellow, tinged with bronze and red;
Presumptuous, is it not, that I
Attempt to put in words
What I saw traced
While the train rolled by?

E. A. H.



"The peace of Love is published"

The contribution The Christian Science Monitor is making to journalism is well illustrated in these words of its Founder, Mary Baker Eddy (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 185): "The peace of Love is published, and the sword of the Spirit is drawn; nor will it be sheathed till Truth shall reign triumphant over all the earth." This international daily newspaper holds world news up to the light, and aids in a better understanding of world problems that must precede a lasting peace. The ideal home newspaper, with regular features for all the family. Price $12.00 a year, single copy, 5c; order from any Christian Science Reading Room, Circulation Representative, or direct from

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1943

Patriots in France Intensify Assaults on Nazis and Vichy 'Traitors'

Former Isolated Attacks Merge in Guerrilla War

German-controlled Paris Radio admits that harvests are burning, rail lines blown up, trains derailed, and National Socialists are falling as 'terrorists' move freely under judges' protection.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

French patriots are daily becoming more daring and more ruthless in their attacks against Germans and French "traitors." The French revolt has taken the character of a guerrilla war, with the Germans holding important strategical points and defending their vital communication lines against incessant attacks.

In a recent radiocast, the German-controlled Paris radio station had to admit that today in France "the harvests are burning, railway lines are being blown sky-high, and trains are being derailed. Everywhere, French National Socialists are falling under tommy-gun bullets while the army of terrorists is moving about freely, almost under the protection of the judges, who are only too ready to acquit criminals."

Nothing remains of Vichy's ill-fated attempt to organize "collaboration" between the German conquerors and the defeated French. Today the Germans have increasing difficulty in curbing French popular revolt. The French are having to evacuate strategic zones on the coast and in the interior and, in a last attempt to dispose of the French guerrilla bands in the Alps, the Nazis have imported SS troops from Russia experienced in the war against Russian partisans. These troops are systematically razing mountain villages which are suspected of providing the French patriots with food.

Two Stories Significant

Two stories just released by the Free French Information Service indicate the increasingly confused situation.

The Vichy Government recently sent an official note to the German High Command urging it to give to the French "Government" indications on the number and condition of Frenchmen who had been arrested by the Nazi authorities.

The German general answered stiffly that these French citizens had been deported and taken over by the Gestapo, which refused to disclose any details as to their number and their present location.

Vichy, it appears, has lost even the semblance of sovereignty. In the eyes of the Nazis, Marshal Philippe Pétain, Pierre Laval, and their followers are just subordinate officials whose sole task is to carry out German orders.

Underground Reports

However, underground reports received from France say that between June, 1940, and March, 1943, 40,000 French men and women were executed, while 80,000 were detained at orders of the Germans.

By September, 1943, 1,750,000 Frenchmen had been deported to Germany. Since March, German terror has increased from month to month. Every week new thousands of Frenchmen are put into internment camps and eventually are shipped "to an unknown destination."

The Germans are particularly anxious to eliminate French intellectuals who are apt to become leaders of French resistance. Among those recently arrested are two prominent writers, the veteran Tristan Bernard and Jean Cassou.

Yet the new wave of terror carried out by the Gestapo not only has failed to crush the spirit of resistance, but has induced the French to increase their counter-effort and to defy openly the German domination.

Nazis Forced to Salute

A second story comes from Mountauban in southwestern France. A train transporting French labor "volunteers," mostly students, to Germany entered the station. The young men were carrying numerous French flags and were singing the Marseillaise. They forced the French police and the German officers present to stand at attention and salute the flag. When the improvised ceremony was over, the young men shouted: "Down with Pétain! Down with Laval! We will still get the Boches." The French guards refused to interfere and the Germans were unable to quell it.

The Germans are feverishly preparing for the day when Allied armies will invade France. Tens of thousands of members of the Nazi Todt organization and a still larger number of French labor slaves have been set to work to strengthen German coastal defenses, especially in the South.

The Germans also are turning some of France's most important urban centers into military strongholds.

The Swiss paper Tribune de Genève recently published a report on German preparations for the defense of Paris. The Nazis are said to have built antitank defenses on the outskirts of Paris and to have installed an ingenious defense system inside the city. An entire section of Paris has been evacuated by the population and has been transformed into a strong fortification line. It is, of course, possible that the Germans are "planting" some of this news in order to bolster the home morale and to discourage Allied invasion attempts.

It is expected that simultaneously with Allied invasion of the continent all Frenchmen between 15 and 60 years will be interned. Large new concentration camps are being built for this purpose. In August, 1943, the German authorities informed the French prefects (provincial governors) that they would be held personally responsible for any acts of violence against occupying troops. The police, moreover, were ordered to furnish a list of all their officials and their addresses to insure their arrest "in case of emergency." These measures would appear to indicate that the Germans have lost all hope of possible French aid against the Allies and French Patriots. Nazi misgivings as to the attitude of even those French which "collaborated" have been increased by their Corsican experiences, where Vichy officials surrendered without resistance to French Patriots or turned out to be secret members of the underground organization.

The Nazis already have set up a master plan to be executed in case of a German retreat. The French underground paper Combat published information that the German armistice commissions are working out detailed plans for the destruction of all important French industrial installations.

War Prisoners Aid, Y. M. C. A.

Americans in Stalag IIIB German Prison Camp

A Swedish Y. M. C. A. representative (upper left) talks with a captured doughboy at the camp which is located near Berlin. The American soldiers at the right are receiving food parcels. The Red Cross concentrated food, plus the prison camp fare, gives the interned "Yanks" a diet above that of civilians in Germany. The lower picture shows American prisoners captured in North Africa lining up before a mess hall at "chow" time.

House Evinces Liberal Trend On Dependents

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP)—In liberal mood, the House began debate on servicemen's dependency benefits yesterday amid indications it will insist on a minimum of a dollar a day for the upkeep of minor children of enlisted fighting men.

With a vote tentatively scheduled for Monday, the opening discussion was devoted to pleas for increases over the scale of benefits recommended by the House Military Affairs Committee — $50 monthly for a wife, $75 for a wife and one child, $95 for a wife and two children, and $15 for each additional child.

Most members appear to like the Senate-approved schedule—$50 for the wife, $80 for a wife and one child, and $20 for each additional child—but there is increasing support for a Congress of Industrial Organizations proposal to boost the payments furtehr.

Representative George G. Sadowski (D) of Michigan is ready to offer an amendment embodying the C. I. O. demands for $55 for a wife, $90 for a wife and one child, and $30 for each additional child. He predicts it will be accepted.

The present law gives $50 to the wife, $62 to a wife and one child, and $10 for each additional child. Of this, $22 comes from the husband, the balance from the Government. The serviceman's contribution would remain at $22 under all the various plans.

Corsican Boys Fought Nazis; Want to Join French Army

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Oct. 15 (AP)—Corsica's teen-aged boys, lean from hunger, their bodies covered with tattered and patched rags, helped liberate their homeland from the Nazis. Now they want to follow the French Army into France.

A delayed story sent here from Corsica by Capt. Karl Quigley, American liaison officer with the French, said of these Corsican 'teen-agers and their guerrilla bands:

"One sees them everywhere. They are standing by the roadsides looking for lifts toward the front (the story was written while fighting was still going on in Corsica). They are in the hills marching doggedly through the rain squalls that appear and disappear continually. They are traveling only in one direction . . . toward the Boche.

"These kids with their hunting knives hanging from worn leather belts and Sten guns or German rifles slung over their hunched up shoulders, are fighting a war. Until now they have fought it better than the Italian Army with all its modern arms and classy equipment.

"Jules Andreani is 17. He turned 17 last month and his family in Bastia gave him the kind of a birthday party one can scrape together in an occupied land. He turned up at this tiny Partisan outpost looking hungry and tattered. He had spent 13 furtive days in the hills to the north sniping at what Germans he could find. He had on a pair of Nazi boots and carried a German Mauser rifle made in Erfurt in 1913.

"He strutted about the farmyard that is the home of a company of tough Moroccan irregulars. A French Colonel came up and asked him what was going on up forward.

"The kid drew a rough map on the muddy ground with one of his newly-acquired boots.

"He explained where the machine-gun positions were and swaggered a bit as he explained where German snipers had been hidden—but were hidden no more. Then the Colonel took him into a wooden barracks which once had been Italian. When he came out he wore a Moroccan djellaba, homespun burnoose of the French Colonial Army's famed Coumiers. He had enlisted in the Army and was going back as a guide.

"I asked him if he were satisfied.

" 'Next year I'll be a Sergeant,' he said. 'Next year when we are in France I'll be a Sergeant.'

Russia Recognizes Badoglio

MOSCOW, Oct. 15 (AP)—One of the main causes of irritation between the Soviet Union, the United States, and Great Britain appeared to have been removed today with Moscow's acceptance of Marshal Badoglio's Italian Government.

Coming on the eve of the tripower conference in Moscow, the joint declaration of the three nations accepting Italy as a cobelligerent, recognizing the Royal Italian Government, and accepting its cooperation against Germany was greeted here as a welcome clarification of inter-Allied relations.

Detailed Soviet comment was not immediately forthcoming, but publication of the declaration in the official press indicated that the Russian Government was satisfied that the Italian Government would honor its pledge to submit to the will of the people after the war. Heretofore the Moscow press had not concealed its dislike for such figures as Marshal Badoglio and Admiral Darlan and had criticized the Allied Military Government of Occupied Territory and the policy of maintaining former opponents in power there.

Agreement now seems to have been reached between the Russians and other United Nations regarding postwar political operation of reconquered territories.

Nelson Honored

MOSCOW, Oct. 15 (AP)—An impressive turnout of Soviet dignitaries, headed by Anastas Mikoyan, member of the Politburo and Commissar of Foreign Trade in charge of Red Army supplies, attended a buffet supper last night in Spaso House, residence of the United States Embassy, to honor Donald M. Nelson.

Former Ambassador Maxim Litvinoff, Andrei Y. Vishinsky, Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs, and four Red Army Generals connected with supply and foreign liaison departments, and other officials of the Foreign and Foreign Trade Commissariats were present.

The large Soviet attendance in honor of Mr. Nelson, War Production Board Chief who is visiting Russia, was taken as another sign of good will on the eve of the three-power conference.

Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. Aid American Prisoners of War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 15—American prisoners of war in a German prison camp identified as "Stalag IIIB" are shown in photographs taken by representatives of the War Prisoners Aid of the Young Men's Christian Association this summer and just released here. The pictures were received here through neutral sources.

Some Americans in the pictures were dressed in British uniforms that probably had been issued to them after their arrival in the camp "southeast of Berlin," War Prisoners Aid officials said. When captured, soldiers generally have only the clothing they wore into battle and usually get an issue of new clothing through Red Cross channels when they arrive in prison camps.

War Prisoners Aid officials said they were not surprised that the Americans appeared well fed, for Y. M. C. A. delegates have reported that prison camp fare, supplemented by weekly 11-pound food parcels sent every American prisoner by the Red Cross, gives captured Yankees a better diet than that of German civilians.

The pictures showed American prisoners receiving Red Cross food parcels, mail from home and Y. M. C. A. recreational supplies; showed them lined up before a mess hall, in a kitchen where their food is prepared, before the entrance to a prison camp theater, a prisoner talking with a visiting Y. M. C. A. delegate, an American prison camp band and two unidentified American prisoner of war buddies.

Stalag IIIB is "very big and located in a pine forest," the "Y" workers reported, adding that it "consists of huts and is like a little town, with long, straight concrete streets. Between the huts are so many open spaces that air and sunshine can reach all of them." The camp formerly was occupied by Serbian, Russian, and French prisoners, some of whom may still be there, War Prisoners Aid officials stated.

Not all prisoner-of-war camps would show conditions as favorable as those at Stalag IIIB, Dr. Tracy Strong, world director of War Prisoners Aid, stressed.

"Conditions of prison camps vary according to their location, age and the personnel in charge," he said. "In dealing with American prisoners, it is the policy of the German Government to live up to the letter and spirit of the Geneva Convention relative to the humane treatment of prisoners of war."

Bizerte: It Hasn't 'Come Back'

BIZERTE, Tunisia, Oct. 8. Delayed (AP)—Bizerte doesn't exist any more except by name. It is a junk heap.

It was last May that Bizerte paid the final price for harboring Hitler's North African headquarters, but in the five months since the Allied Air Force finished pounding it to stop the Nazi soldiers from fleeing through it, Bizerte has never come back.

Soldiers who have seen other campaigns and other razed cities say it never will.

Rebuilding looks impossible today.

What was once a city of thousands now is deserted except for soldiers. There are no women, no civilians, no business.

Empty buildings stare into the debris-littered streets, through eyes which are shrapnel holes. Houses are slashed down the middle, baring the detailed interiors of bedrooms, sitting rooms, nurseries—for all the world like a child's cardboard doll house with the outer wall removed.

For blocks and blocks, not one single house can be seen. The same is true of business districts. Bizerte literally was bombed out of existence.

But now signs of life are provided by the Army. Bizerte is now a military reservation in front of a few houses which remain semi-intact and which are encircled by barbed wire.

The harbor, where once a thriving shipping business operated, before the Germans sought to use it for an escape corridor, still shows some life, but not much. Ringed by palm trees, many of whose tops have been sheared off by shrapnel, it is marked by the smokestacks of sunken ships—and only a small per cent of those which lie at the bottom show in the masses of steel above the Mediterranean waters.

A few buildings near the water's edge are in use by the Army. Even they have been boarded up in spots where the bombing ripped big holes.

Federal Hand Tightens Over Job Changing

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP)—Stringent federal controls over labor migration and job changes went into effect throughout the nation today.

In some areas it marks the first restrictions effected. In others it tightens existing regulations. In addition there are some areas which, because of the concentration of war industry, have been operating under controls more severe than generally prevail.

The minimum regulations which became operative generally today and which are set up under local area administration, provide:

1. Workers who change their jobs must obtain, either from the U. S. Employment Service or their former employer, a statement of availability;

2. A worker who leaves a "locally needed" activity may not take another job unless it would "aid in the effective prosecution of the war";

3. A worker is entitled to a certificate of availability if he is discharged, if he is laid off for a week or more, if his continued employment would be an undue hardship or if he is subjected to substandard wages or working conditions;

4. The U. S. E. S. must approve the hiring of a worker just arrived in a locality, and must approve job transfers in "critical" occupations and transfers from agriculture to a non-agricultural activity;

5. The U. S. E. S. may refer to other work any employee whose highest skill is not being fully utilized full time.

New Delhi Dithery Over Wacs

NEW DELHI, India, Oct. 14. Delayed. (AP)—The Wacs—three of them, all told—finally have arrived at "the end of the line" and are causing more excitement than the top-ranking generals who have been conferring with Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten.

Capt. Elizabeth Lutze of Sheboygan, Wis., former aide to Col. Oveta Culp Hobby, head of the United States Women's Army Corps, was the first Wac ever to set foot in the China-Burma-India theater. With her were two sergeants—Therese March of Chicago and Louise Hull of Smethport, Pa.

The three are the vanguard of a sizable contingent expected in the near future.

Captain Lutze, a five-foot-four brunette wearing a snappy tropical worsted uniform, spent the first afternoon in New Delhi posing for news pictures with Capt. Sam Bohannon of Atlanta, a former Georgia Tech student who has been here since Sept. 13. They posed in mosques, rickshaws, and stores for newsmen.

"It's the nicest assignment I ever had," said Capt. Bohannan.

Captain Lutze became a Wac in July, 1940, after studying at the University of Wisconsin for two years. She left the United States on Oct. 3.

Maj. Fred Eldridge of Los Angeles, public relations officer who arranged the picture shooting, demonstrated how glad everyone was to see the Wacs by shining Captain Lutze's shoes before the photographers went to work.

Evaders Face Shift to 1-A After Nov. 1

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP) — Draft-age men who haven't kept up with their Selective Service obligations—including the fellow who forgot to notify his local board of a change of address—are to be tossed into Class 1-A after Nov. 1 and ordered to report for induction.

Selective Service, announcing this, said delinquents who do not respond to such orders will be reported for prosecution which could lead to a sentence of five years in prison, $10,000 fine or both.

Most men become delinquent for failure to do one of the following:

Register, return a completed questionnaire within 10 days, fill questionnaires truthfully, keep the local draft board advised of an address where mail will always reach the registrant, report a change of status which would affect classification, report for physical examination, or report for induction.

By Sept. 1 about 95,000 delinquency cases were pending, about half of which had been reported to United States attorneys.

Selective Service said manpower demands and fairness to men in the armed forces make it impossible to put up even with carelessness any longer.

When classifying delinquents into 1-A local boards are to disregard their order numbers or occupational or dependency status. However, the man so classified may request a personal appearance before his local board or reopening of the case, or he may appeal.

But if he is found to have become a delinquent knowingly, he loses appeal rights and his claims to deferment on occupational or other grounds will be ignored.

Between now and the Nov. 1 deadline, it is suggested, any man who knows he is delinquent or who thinks he may be should consult his local board, by letter if he cannot appear in person. If he does not know the address of his local board, he should go to a board where he is living.

Selective Service said it will make public the names of delinquent registrants once a month.

Delinquent registrants between 38 and 45 will be classified into 1-A but will not be ordered to report for induction unless the armed services want them.

Over 38, But . . .

SALEM, Ore., Oct. 15 (AP)—Don't be too sure you can't be drafted just because you're over 38.

Col. Elmer V. Wooton, Oregon director of Selective Service, issued this warning—and cited two cases.

There was a shipyard worker, he said, who quit his job on reaching his 38th birthday, left his wife and children, picked up a girl friend and started doing the night spots.

The United States Employment Service pleaded with the man but was told in effect: "Nuts to you, I'm over 38; they can't draft me."

Then there was a pool hall employee who was advised to get into an essential industry because his job was nondeferrable. He said he was 40, and wouldn't quit the pool hall.

Colonel Wooten said both men will report for induction in a few days.

It's done with the aid of Army waivers.

Nazi Women Waft Kisses at Prisoners

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 15 (AP)—If nothing else, war prisoners used as laborers outside Nazi prison camps appear to be regarded in a kindly way by some German women—and at least one German newspaper does not like it.

Complaining that women were associating with the prisoners in "frightful" violation of rules, the newspaper Danziger Vorposten said in an issue received here yesterday:

"It is bad enough if a German woman waves at a war prisoner, but worse if she throws kisses."

Postwar Army Of 18-Year-Old Boys Is Urged

Times publisher would use conscript youth to preserve peace after winning victory.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 15—Victory in the present war and maintenance of the peace thereafter are the paramount considerations of the nation, in the opinion of Arthur Hays Sulzberger, President and Publisher of the New York Times. Mr. Sulzberger has no doubt that the victory will be achieved, and when hostilities are over and the cry comes to "bring the boys home," he believes it should be answered "with rising cheers," but the ships he would send to bring them back would not be in ballast.

"They would be loaded to the rails with 18-year-olds, who would be going out to do their year or two years of service while those who had carried the brunt of the war came back to readjust themselves to civil life," he said in an address before the Brooklyn Technical High School last night.

Mr. Sulzberger was for making universal military service a part of this nation's life during the reconstruction years ahead.

Having returned home recently from a 28,000-mile trip which took him to London, Africa, and Moscow, during which he talked with many American soldiers about problems dealing with the postwar world, Mr. Sulzberger found the men had three thoughts regarding the war and its aftermath.

Faced by Three Choices

After hostilities, either every German and Japanese could be killed; the men could be brought home as were the veterans of World War I; or "we could stay and watch the enemy."

The first two of these three choices, Mr. Sulzberger held, were "undesirable," whereas the third—that of staying and watching the enemy—was the only one feasible. He was against the American soldiers now abroad standing this "Watch on the Rhine," but declared that their younger brothers should participtae in that work.

Mr. Sulzberger came out strongly for keeping the initial peace aims clear and simple to understand and declared that collective security seemed to him to be that kind of peace aim.

He was for close co-operation between the United States, the British Commonwealth and Soviet Russia, and was convinced, he added, that an accord with Russia could, and must be reached.

"But this understanding cannot be had if we delude ourselves or becloud our thinking," he continued. "No admiration for Russian bravery should cause us to overlook the fact that in that land before the war imposed its restrictions, there was no freedom of speech as we know it; no freedom of religion as we know it; no freedom of the press; or freedom of assembly upon which we know our very existence depends.

Russia a Big Problem

"I know of no task ahead of us more important than to get along with Soviet Russia, but I propose that we get along with our eyes open. I have never seen a nation more dedicated to a purpose than Russia is. I yield to no one in appreciation of its courage, but I—and you—exalt John Doe. It is to serve him that we create our Government."

Mr. Sulzberger scored anti-British expressions and declared it was important to distinguish between friends and enemies. This, he stressed, also applies to the Home Front, adding that even now, after two years of active war, some persons are more alarmed about management, labor, President Roosevelt or Wendell L. Willkie than they are about enemies that threaten the very existence of this republic. He was for what he called "a priority system controlling criticism," with Adolf Hitler and his ideas holding first place. When Hitler is finished, Mr. Sulzberger was for transferring the rating to Hideki Tojo.

The subject discussed by Mr. Sulzberger will be analyzed and discussed by New York teachers in a series of forums and conferences to be held in the public schools throughout the city.

Germany's 'Growly Bear' To Fight Soviet Tanks

MADRID, Oct. 14. Delayed (AP)—A Spanish correspondent in Berlin reported yesterday that Germany has a new attack tank called the "Growly Bear."

He said it carries heavier armor and bigger guns than any Soviet armored unit and, according to the Germans, is "capable of blocking the advance of 10 Soviet tanks."

205th Permanente Ship

RICHMOND, Calif., Oct. 15 (AP)—The Liberty Ship Bernardo O'Higgins, named in honor of the great Chilean liberator and patriot, was launched yesterday at Permanente Yard No. 2, the 205th to be launched at the Permanente shipyards.

French to Move Food Into Algerian Cities

By the Associated Press

Algiers, Algeria, Oct. 15

Authorized by the French Committee of National Liberation to take steps to insure sufficient food supplies for Algerial cities, Gen. Georges Catroux today named a commission to co-operate in transportation throughout the Province, of which he is Governor General.

The commission is empowered to requisition French Army vehicles to carry foodstuffs from farming areas to the cities.

The action followed a report by General Catroux to the effect that food shortages existing in Oran, Algiers, and Constantine despite large inland production were the result of lack of transport.

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Colombia's Only Woman Judge Deals Justice Impartially

By Sylvia Martin

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Bogota, Colombia

The Palace of Justice in Bogota is a great rambling structure built in Spanish style. Inevitably you get lost, and you begin to ask everyone you see for the Third Circuit Court. Your informants give you directions with a curious smile. There is pride in it, and with it comes a bow that is deeper than usual among the gallant Colombians. For the judge of the Third Circuit Court is a woman, the only woman judge Colombia has ever had.

Judge Rosita Rojas, Colombia's first feminist leader of national prominence, is only 25 years old. To see her requires no more effort than walking into her office; its door is always open. In these hallowed old quarters, femininity is hinted only in vases of flowers on desks. The judge is a pretty young woman with delicate features and curly dark hair. She is as gracious as a hostess in her own sala. She is completely unaffected. Her charm lies in her utter simplicity and directness. Yet her name today resounds throughout Colombia, from Buenaventura on the Pacific to Cartagena on the Atlantic. Because of her, the Constitution of Colombia is about to be amended.

Three incidents have made Rosita Rojas a national figure. The first came on July 1, 1943, when, after about two years' practice as Defensora Publica (Public Defender), she received her appointment from the State Counselor as judge of the Third Circuit Court.

Acts Courageously

The second occurred soon after. About a month before, a group of men, including two army sublieutenants, had been arrested on grounds of conspiracy against the Government. Since politics was involved, the case aroused widespread interest, and among many it was a foregone conclusion that the men would be found guilty regardless of the evidence.

The case came up before Judge Rojas in August. Not only did she find that there were no grounds for conviction, but she slapped a stiff fine on the Chief of Detectives for violating the law by holding the men incommunicado for 72 hours, the legal maximum was 48. Members of the bar in Bogota assured me Judge Rojas had acted according to the purest dictates of justice. One member of the ruling Liberal Party said, "All the same, it was a courageous thing to do." Appointed by the Liberal administration, she had ruled against it in a case where national feeling ran high. When I asked her about it, she said simply, "Politics and justice don't mix."

Post Is Challenged

The third incident is something more than that. It arises from her appointment. According to the Constitution of Colombia, only citizens can hold public office, and citizens are males who have attained their majority of 21 years. The appointment of Rosita Rojas to the bench is now before the courts in a test case. It she wins it —and she is confident she will— the Constitution will be amended, by interpretation if not by act of Congress, and the women of Colombia will have taken a long step forward on the road to emancipation.

The woman judge is unique in a country which, although progressive-minded, does not yet permit women to vote. What surprises most Colombians about their Rosita is that she should have chosen a career at all instead of dedicating herself, as tradition demanded, to getting married and rearing children. The smiling young woman becomes thoughtful when you ask her why she did it.

"My father, who is a cattle rancher of Cundinamarca, is a man of progressive ideas," she says, "but oddly enough it is my mother to whom I owe most. She always wanted me to become something, to do something for my country. She had the idea that a woman should be able to defend herself alone—and where could she better defend herself, and her countrymen as well, than in the courts? From 1936, when the universities threw open their doors to women in the professions, there was never any doubt in my mind that I would study law. I might fail—but I would be doing something worth while, and something I loved."

What Doña Rosita does not say, because in her essential modesty she does not even know it, is that she was a brilliant, precocious student. She is the first woman in Colombia to have graduated from a university school of law. Her school record early brought her to the attention of the State Counselor and the Superior Court. As Public Defender, her command of the law, and her clear, simple presentation of cases, won her further fame. But her appointment came as a complete surprise to her.

Marriage Secondary

Judge Rojas laughed like a child when I asked her about her school days as the only girl in a male student body. "My professors and fellow students thought it very amusing," she said. "They had a kind of conspiracy. Whenever they saw me talking to some young man, they would say: 'Ah, now at last you have found your sweetheart, Rosita. Now you will marry and become a proper woman and forget all this nonsense.' It was funny, but all the same it was a challenge."

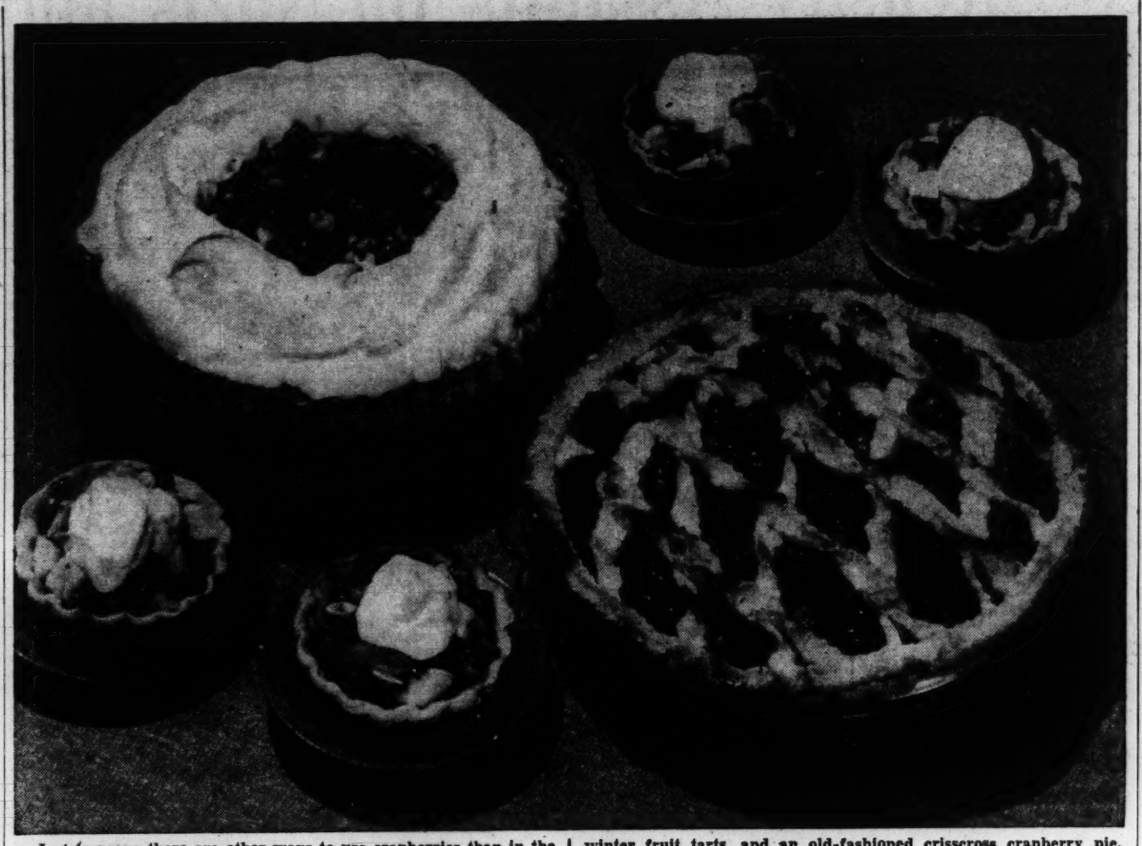
"Don't you want to marry, then?" I asked.

"Yes, of course." Her dark eyes became deadly serious. "But my husband must agree to let me continue my work. Nothing can be more important than this. It is not merely that I love my work. I feel that in my small way I am helping the women of Colombia to grow beyond their old isolated individualism."

Doña Rosita spends most of her spare time poring over her books. She hopes to earn a scholarship for study in the United States. Now and then she spends a week end with her family in the country. Bowling is her favorite sport.

"And what will you do," I asked, "if the test case is decided against you?"

"I do not know," she said. "I feel that this is my life's work. And yet, I must fortify myself against that possibility. I cannot afford to have a narrow point of view. I remind myself that already I have done something. I have had a great opportunity, and great good fortune. If it is decided today that women cannot hold public office, I know the decision will be reversed in some near tomorrow."



Just to prove there are other ways to use cranberries than in the traditional cranberry sauce, here are a Hollywood pie at the left, winter fruit tarts, and an old-fashioned crisscross cranberry pie, recipes for which will be found below.

Tarts and Pies Crown Cranberry Season

By Ruth Miller

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It's cranberry time again! And there are real menu possibilities in this ruby-red fruit with the tangy flavor. They fit into the ever-changing food picture and are just right for a cheerful spot of color and flavor in wartime meals.

Cranberries are coming into most markets now, maybe in slightly smaller quantity than last year, because crops were expected to be somewhat lighter, but still enough to give your meals a real lift.

Try them in raw relishes to pick up dull meals, in jams that mean first aid for the butter ration, in quick and easy desserts and in sauces that pinch-hit for desserts.

Ten-Minute Cranberry Sauce

2 cups sugar
2 cups water
4 cups fresh cranberries

Boil sugar and water together 5 minutes. Add cranberries and boil without stirring until all the skins pop open (about 5 minutes). Remove from fire and cool in saucepan. Makes 1 quart sauce.

If you're coddling the sugar ration—Reduce water to 1¾ cups and substitute one of these: 1 cup sugar and 1 cup corn syrup or 1 cup sugar and 1 cup maple syrup or 1 cup sugar and ½ cup honey.

Sauce Tricks:

1. For brand new "perk-up" breakfast flavor — add several heaping spoonfuls of cranberry sauce to each serving of stewed prunes.

2. To tempt ration - weary appetites, serve creamy rice pudding in tall sherbet glasses and top with cranberry sauce for flavor and color.

3. No meat for dinner? Try a puffy omelet spread with slightly warmed cranberry sauce. Different and delicious!

4. New trim for baked apples—fill centers with cranberry sauce and spoon over some of the juice just before serving.

Spiced Cranberries

2½ cups sugar
½ cup water
2 2-inch sticks cinnamon
1 teaspoon whole cloves
2 tablespoons lemon juice
Grated rind of 1 lemon
4 cups fresh cranberries

Combine sugar, water, spices, lemon juice and rind and boil together 5 minutes. Add cranberries and cook slowly, without stirring, until all the skins pop open. Chill to serve. Makes 1 quart.

To save sugar: Reduce water to ¼ cup and substitute one of these: 1¼ cups sugar and 1¼ cups corn syrup, or 1¼ cups sugar and 1¼ cups maple syrup, or 1¼ cups sugar and ⅔ cup honey.

Quickie Tricks with Spiced Cranberries

1. For a different party snack—make waffles and serve them with warmed spiced cranberries. It's a swell filling for rolled pancakes, too.

2. Top off a bland gelatin dessert with a spoonful of spiced cranberries. It does grand things for the flavor.

3. Hash and a bowl of spiced cranberries make a "left-over" supper that's different. Just add a crisp salad.

4. With all bland foods, add spiced cranberries for a bit of dash.

Hollywood Pie

1½ cups sugar
1 tablespoon cornstarch
½ cup water
3 cups fresh cranberries
½ cup raisins
½ cup chopped walnuts
1 tablespoon butter or margarine
Few grains salt
1 8-inch baked pie shell
2 egg whites
4 tablespoons brown sugar

Blend sugar and cornstarch, add water and bring to boil. Add cranberries and raisins and cook slowly until cranberry skins pop open. Add walnuts, butter and salt. Set aside to cool, but do not stir. Beat egg whites stiff and gradually add brown sugar, beating constantly. Pour into baked pie shell; pile meringue on top or make a ring of it around edge of pie. Bake in slow oven (325° F.) 15 minutes or until delicate brown. Makes one 8-inch pie.

Winter Fruit Tarts

2 cups chopped fresh cranberries
1½ cups chopped apple
½ cup chopped pear
1½ cups sugar
⅛ teaspoon salt
1 orange, diced
6 tart shells

Combine cranberries, apple, pear, sugar and salt and let stand for 2 to 3 hours. Just before serving, add orange, fill tart shells and top with marshmallow cream or poached meringue.

Cranberry Marmalade Quickies:

1. Cream cheese and cranberry orange marmalade tea sandwiches are dainty and delightful.

2. Spread toasted corn muffins with cranberry orange marmalade —no butter needed. Doubles as a dessert, too.

3. It's a welcome Christmas gift. Tie up jars in gay ribbon and send to your friends.

Cranberry Apple Stuffing
(A New Touch for Poultry)

2 cups fresh cranberries
2 apples, peeled and quartered
½ cup sugar
3 tablespoons chopped parsley
¼ cup finely diced celery
1 teaspoon salt
12 slices bread

Put cranberries and apples through food chopper; add sugar, parsley, celery and salt. Cut bread slices into small dice. Add to fruit mixture and blend. Good for stuffing pork, goose, duck.

Old Fashioned Cranberry Pie
(A Perennial Favorite)

2 cups sugar
1 tablespoon flour
¼ teaspoon salt
⅓ cup water
4 cups fresh cranberries
Grated rind ½ lemon
1 tablespoon butter or margarine
Pie pastry

Mix dry ingredients together; add water and heat until sugar is melted. Add cranberries; cook slowly until all skins pop open. Add lemon rind and butter. Cool, but do not stir. Pour into pastry-lined 9-inch pie plate. Cover with criss-cross pastry strips; brush top with milk. Bake in hot oven (425° F.) 30 minutes.

Sugar-saving — Omit water and substitute one of these: 1 cup sugar and 1 cup corn syrup or maple syrup or 1 cup sugar and ½ cup honey.

All-Purpose Cranberry Mold

2 cups sugar
1 cup water
4 cups fresh cranberries
1 envelope plain gelatin
2 tablespoons cold water
Grated rind and one orange
1 tablespoon lemon juice.

Boil sugar and water together for 3 minutes. Add cranberries and cook slowly, without stirring, until cranberry skins pop open—about 5 minutes. Soften gelatin in cold water; dissolve in hot sauce. Add grated orange rind and lemon juice and cool. Transfer to ring mold, chill.

To serve: As a relish—unmold and serve plain or garnish with balls of cottage cheese rolled in chopped parsley.

As a salad—unmold and fill center with cabbage slaw. Serve with French dressing.

As a dessert—unmold and fill center with Easy Orange Sponge. Garnish with cut oranges.

Easy Orange Sponge

1 cup orange juice
18 marshmallows

Place orange juice and marshmallows in upper part of double boiler and melt. Beat with a fork until completely blended. Chill thoroughly and pile by spoonfuls in center of cranberry mold. Note: If marshmallows are not available, fill center with fresh fruit salad or meringues into which nut meats have been blended.

Furs Thrive on Proper Care

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How can that new fur jacket, scarf, or coat collar, so much admired, be kept lovely? Now that the supply of furs is greatly diminished, it is important to prolong their usefulness.

Avoid friction from a hat brim, necklace, or underarm bag. A soft fabric bag or one with handles is best. Always wear a soft scarf inside the coat collar. Unfasten the coat collar whenever possible. Jacket cuffs wear off quickly if they are too long. You can sew a pleated grosgrain ribbon inside the cuffs and neckline to catch the wear. Friction wear first shows in occasional shedding of outer guard hairs, then the soft underfur mats and finally wears down to bare leather. A new piece of fur can be seamed into place by a furrier if he has scraps of fur to match.

Avoid Rips and Strains

Avoid catching fur on any sharp edge of furniture. Rips and tears must be mended promptly by a furrier before they grow into big ones.

Most furs contain hundreds of little seams, as you can see if you pull the lining aside. If they pull out, they can be re-stayed. Avoid strain whenever possible. Hold the shoulders erect. Unbutton the coat and shrug the shoulders if stooping over, reaching, sitting, strap-hanging, or driving a car.

You can make slight alterations in a cloth coat to save wear on fur trimming. Strips of fur should be placed to miss the hard wear, as where a belt would rub them. Fabric should extend below the fur at the cuffs. A fur collar should be placed high on the fabric collar to barely miss the line of greatest wear. It should be removable for mild weather or when the coat is sent to the dry cleaner.

When You Take Fur Off

Shake the fur lightly to fluff out the natural shape and hang where it will not be crushed.

Fur fades easily, whether dyed or natural color. The old idea of sunning it was especially destructive. Even electric light will fade the color. Heat dries out the natural oils and those added in dressing the pelt. Low humidity will show a bad effect on furs. The hot, dry air of an attic in summer will make them dry, crinkle, and crumble.

Rain is especially bad. After a light snow, rain, or mist, simply shake the fur occasionally as it dries in good air circulation, as in a doorway, at room temperature. Keep fur away from a hot air register at all times.

A thorough drenching is a different matter. The leather will dry hard, shrunken, bulged, and bumpy. The lining can be ripped out and the fur "boarded" to fit your correct measurements by a furrier.

Use This 3-Generation Favorite For 3 generations, WRIGHT'S has been America's preferred way to clean fine silverware, keep it bright, gleaming. It will be your choice too, once you've tried it. Send 3c stamp for sample to Dept. C-38, J. A. Wright & Co., Keene, N. H. Guaranteed by Good Housekeeping

WRIGHT'S SILVER CREAM
America's largest selling silver cleaner

Yes, the superfine quality, the delicate flavor and pure-clear color of Pompeian Olive Oil can not be matched. It is without parallel. That's why so many discriminating hostesses insist on genuine Pompeian Olive Oil for French dressing.

Salads make the meal. And—the dressing is the heart of the salad. No wonder so many housewives prefer genuine Pompeian Olive Oil above all others. The slight extra cost is repaid, many times over, in a taste-satisfaction that can't be described . . . but is always applauded by family and guests!

Try Pompeian Olive Oil the next time you prepare French dressing. Let your taste tell you what so many women know—Genuine Pompeian Olive Oil is without parallel . . . for flavor, quality and purity!

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL
Superfine Oil of High Quality
Pompeian Olive Oil Corp., Baltimore, Md.

★ Ration ★ Cooking Tips

BY *Aunt Jenny* No. 31

What he likes in his lunchbox

That hardworkin' man of yours wants tasty, satisfyin', energy-buildin' eats, of course. But remember, he wants *variety*, too. When it comes to sandwiches, make some on regular bread an' the rest on a different kind like this temptin' Orange Nut Bread.

It's dandy with cream cheese an' chock full of nourishment, for it's made with whole wheat flour, enriched flour, vitamin-rich orange juice an' other wholesome ingredients. An' it's simply delicious, tender an' light an' tasty as can be. Spry, the purer all - vegetable shortenin', doesn't smother the delicate fresh orange flavor as ordinary shortenin's may, but lets you get its FULL fruity tang. Try this easy Spry receipt *soon!*

Orange Nut Bread

Grated rind of 1 orange
½ cup water
1 teaspoon salt
½ cup sugar
Juice of 1 orange
Milk
1 egg, beaten
1 cup sifted flour
1 cup whole wheat flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
¼ teaspoon soda
¼ cup Spry
½ cup nuts, finely chopped

Combine orange rind, water, salt and sugar and boil 10 minutes. Cool. Add orange juice and milk to make 1 cup. Add egg to orange rind mixture. Sift flours with baking powder and soda. Cut in Spry until mixture is like meal. This is so easy with Spry—it mixes like magic. Turn liquids into dry ingredients and stir vigorously until all flour is dampened. Add nuts and blend. Bake in Sprycoated 9 x 5 x 3-inch loaf pan in moderate oven (350°F.) 50 to 60 minutes.

PURER ALL VEGETABLE **Spry** Guaranteed by Good Housekeeping

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90 WEST ST., NEW YORK
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President Backs Up Wallace Against Future Rubber Tariff

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15—President Roosevelt told his press conference today that when he was out of the White House he hoped his successor would veto any postwar tariff on natural rubber designed to make the American people pay through the nose for synthetic rubber.

Thus expressed, Mr. Roosevelt's statement not only roused political comment as to his continuation in the White House, but linked the President with the previously affirmed stand of Vice-President Henry A. Wallace against any excessive postwar tariffs or subsidies designed to protect the new American synthetic rubber industry.

From the political angle this was a second matter of importance because there have been rumors of a cleavage between the President and Mr. Wallace, following the Wallace-Jones fracas over the former Board of Economic Welfare.

On this matter at least, Mr. Roosevelt dramatically today took a position virtually identical with that of the man whose nomination as Vice-President he secured at Chicago.

President Broached Subject

Mr. Roosevelt volunteered the subject today as the first major subject on his press conference. He read extracts from a speech he made last night at a farewell dinner to the President of Haiti, referred to as an old personal friend.

Mr. Roosevelt quoted himself as saying that since he knew American politics he expected that when he had left office a high tariff drive to protect the new synthetic industry would start, and he added the hope that his successor would veto any measure that reached him.

Later he added ambiguously that he hoped the matter would not become an issue for a long, long time.

Mr. Roosevelt's statement was remarkably free of qualifications. He said flatly that it was far cheaper to make tires out of the natural latex than out of synthetic rubber.

Has Praise for Haiti

Mr. Roosevelt praised Haiti for its co-operation in planting cryptosetegia shrubs, from which it will harvest 10,000 tons of rubber this year.

In a sense the President's utterance was a pledge to Haiti that he would seek to see to it that its war effort would be honored later in American foreign policy by a moderate tariff policy.

In the speech Mr. Roosevelt said: "I hope that when I am out of the White House—I might get beaten on it otherwise—that the Congress won't put the kind of tariff on rubber for American automobile tires just to keep some synthetic plants going.

"That would mean that every man in the United States who owned a car would have to pay 50 per cent more for his rubber. I believe in cheap tires, and more of them; and the only way to get that is to use the tires that are made by nature."

At the end of the war, he said, tremendous amounts of rubber will be available from different sources and different plants all over the world. He felt this supply undoubtedly would make possible cheaper tires than those made of synthetic—if there is no tariff.

New Unit Deals With Policy Of Unity Among U. S. Agencies

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP)—President Roosevelt said today that problems of war and postwar adjustment are under consideration and that unified programs and policies for Government agencies will be developed.

A new unit dealing with the problem has been set up in the War Mobilization Office headed by James F. Byrnes.

Mr. Roosevelt's statement, given his press-radio conference, follows:

At my suggestion Justice Byrnes, Director of War Mobilization, yesterday met with heads of various agencies concerned with the problems of terminating or revising war contracts in light of the changing demands of our strategy. The War and Navy Departments are now in the process of revising more than 8,000 contracts involving several billions of dollars.

It is planned to set up within the Office of War Mobolization a unit to deal with war and postwar adjustment problems and to develop unified programs and policies to be pursued by the various agencies of government concerned. The unit will study and consider the whole range of problems which will ultimately arise out of the termination of war contracts, including the problems of reconversion and disposition of plants and property no longer required for war use.

The work has deliberately been placed within the Office of War Mobilization to ensure that such reshaping of our war program as may be required will be carried through with a view to increasing the effectiveness of our war effort. While we must prepare for necessary postwar adjustments, this preparation must not interfere with the long and hard war programs which are still ahead of us.

U. S. Nudging Argentines Toward Break With Axis

Continued from Page 1

lend-lease aid by Foreign Secretary Segundo Storni.

Mr. Hull, in effect, suggested that there was no grounds for such aid since it was available only to nations which were opposing the Axis and questioned Argentina "for failure to comply with its inter-American commitments made by the Foreign Ministers conference in 1940."

Only this week all of the anti-Nazi Ministers in the Buenos Aires Government resigned in a bloc in protest to the Government's maintenance of relations with the Axis.

The refusal of Lend-Lease aid to the Argentine was followed with the replacement of its former Ambassador in Washington, Dr. Felipe A. Espil, by Dr. Adrian C. Escobar, former Ambassador to Spain and Brazil.

Some Interpreted this step as a prelude to severing relations with the Axis, but apparently American diplomats do not see such a movement currently in the making or President Roosevelt would not have felt it necessary to speak out so trenchantly at this time.

Green Opposes Closed Shop For Papers, Sulzberger Says

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP)—Arthur Hays Sulzberger, President and Publisher of the New York Times, told the War Labor Board today that William Green, head of the American Federation of Labor, opposed a closed shop or maintenance of membership union clause in the newspaper industry "because it was human nature for news writers who might have a closed shop to favor their own organization in their writing."

"I feel this way even if an A. F. of L. union of newswriters should ask for a closed shop," Mr. Green was quoted as saying.

Mr. Sulzberger was one of several publishers appearing at their request before the WLB in protest against efforts of the American Newspaper Guild to have maintenance of membership provisions inserted in union contracts with newspapers.

The New York Times publisher said he had obtained Mr. Green's permission to tell the Board what Mr. Green had told him of his views on the question as it affects newspapers. Mr. Sulzberger read the memorandum from Louis Stark, labor writer on the Times, who had been asked by Mr. Sulzberger to get Mr. Green's permission to state what the latter had told the publisher on two occasions.

Mr. Stark's letter to Mr. Sulzberger was dated Oct. 12.

The Times publisher previously had told the Board that if his paper had had a maintenance of membership contract with the Guild it would have been obliged to discharge three valuable members of its staff—Mr. Stark among them.

Mr. Sulzberger said their discharge would have been required because all three had resigned from the Guild and maintenance of membership requires that they keep up their union affiliation during the life of a contract or lose their jobs.

While Roy Larson, President of Time, Inc., was on the witness stand, William H. Davis, Chairman of the WLB, disclosed that the Board's newspaper panel has recommended that a contract between Time, Inc., and the Guild include a maintenance of membership clause.

It has an added provision that the Guild shall not suspend or penalize any member for what he writes and that any claim of such suspension shall be submitted to arbitration.

In his presentation Mr. Larson said that while Guild attorneys have contended that no one has been barred from the organization because of an opinion, he had noticed recently one prospective member who fought a Guild strike in 1934, had been rejected.

Taking a hypothetical case, the witness suggested that if Russia should make a separate peace with Germany, and the Guild should adopt a policy recommending the United States make a separate peace, "90 per cent" of the editorial members of the union in his organization probably would have to resign because of having different opinions.

Louis Loeb, attorney for the New York Times, declared he had no objection to the individual employee entering into a contract in which he agreed to resign, but that "the vice comes into it when you say if the man elects to quit the Guild the publisher must agree to discharge him if he is not in good standing with the Guild.

"That forces the employer to agree to a restraint. It may influence the members' thinking. An employee may resign for any reason he chooses. But you are saying to us that we must discharge him if he does not agree with the Guild."

Today's Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange; Financial News and Comment

Today's sales (est.)	550,000
Previous day's sales	474,073
1943 vol. to date	232,764,239
1942 vol. to date	85,164,606

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Thursday	49.8	Prev. day	49.6
Month ago	50.4	Year ago	39.4
1943 high	53.3	1943 low	41.7

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	59	59	59	+ ⅞
Abbott Lab pf 4 †	10	113½	113½	113½	
Acme Steel (3)	1	53½	53½	53½	— ⅛
Adams Exp (.15g)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
Addressog-Multi 1	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	19	43	41½	43	+1⅝
Alaska Juneau	8	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
Allegheny Corp	13	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ 1/16
Allegheny pf xw	7	30⅛	29¾	30	+ ⅛
Allegheny pf 330 ww	36	30⅛	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
Allegheny pr pf	3	42⅜	42⅛	42⅜	+ ⅜
Alleg & West 6 †	10	71½	71½	71½	+1
Allen Indust (½ae)	1	9½	9½	9½	
Allegh Ludl 1.05g	12	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	2	150¾	150¼	150¾	+ ½
Allied Mills ½ag	49	28¼	27½	27½	+ ⅛
Allied Strs .60	21	15⅜	15	15⅜	+ ⅛
Allied St pf (5)	2	94½	94½	94½	— ½
Allis-Ch Mfg ¾ag	13	36	35½	36	+ ⅛
Alpha P Cem ¾ag	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	
AmAgChem 1.20a	2	29½	29½	29½	— ½
Am Airlines 1½a	4	63⅞	63	63	— ¼
Amerada Pet (2)	1	81	81	81	+ ¼
Am Bank N .55g	3	16¾	16½	16½	— ¼
Am Bosch (½ae)	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
Am BrakeSh 1.05g	10	37½	37	37½	+ ¼
Am Cable & Rad	13	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
Am Can (3)	1	88¼	88¼	88¼	+1½
Am Can pf (7) †	90	177	177	177	+ ½
Am Car & Fdy 4g	7	34⅝	33¼	34⅝	+ 1½
Am C&F pf 12½g	1	67½	67½	67½	+ ¾
Am Cyanamid B (2)	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	+ ⅛
Am Cyanamid Conv	13	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅛
Am Distilleries	21	35	34	34⅞	+ ⅞
Am Encaus Tiling	2	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
Am & For Power	3	5½	5½	5½	+ 1/16
Am FP $6pf 2.85k	1	68½	68½	68½	+2
Am FP $7pf 3.32k	1	74⅝	74¾	74¾	+1
Am & FP 2 pf	9	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	— ¼
Am-Haw $5 2½ag	3	33	32¼	33	+1
Am Hide&Leath	1	3½	3½	3½	
Am Home Pr 2.40	4	68¾	67¾	68¾	+ ⅜
Am Ice	9	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
Am Locomotive	40	12⅜	12¼	12¼	
Am Loco pf 7	14	75	73½	74⅛	+ ⅞
Am Metal (1)	4	23¼	23	23⅛	
Am News 1.80 †	20	34½	34⅛	34½	
Am Pow & Light	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Am P & L $6 pf	18	41	40½	41	+ ½
Am P & Lt $5 pf	7	38⅛	37¾	37¾	
Am Rad&St5 .30g	27	9½	9¼	9¼	
Am Rolling M .60g	18	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
Am R M pf4½ †	240	65½	65	65	— ½
Am Safety Razor 1a	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Am Ship Bld 2g †	300	30	29½	30	+1⅛
Am Smelt&R (2)	6	40⅛	40	40⅛	+ ⅛
Am Smelt pf 7 †	50	151	150½	150½	— ½
Am Stl Fdrs 1½ag	23	24½	23½	24½	+1⅛
Am Stores (1)	2	15⅜	15	15	— ⅛
Am Sug Ref 1½ag	1	28	28	28	
Am Tel & Tel (9)	11	156⅜	156	156⅛	+ ⅝
Am Tobacco (3a)	5	58⅜	58⅛	58⅜	+1
Am Tobacco B (3a)	5	59½	59	59½	+1
Am Tob pf (6) †	150	145½	145½	145½	+ ½
Am Type Fdrs ½ag	3	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
Am Viscose (2)	*7	44⅛	43¾	44⅛	+ ½
Am Water Works	6	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅜
Am Wool pf (6k)	5	70¼	69⅜	69⅜	+ ⅜
Am Zinc L & S	2	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
Anaconda Cop 1½g	15	25⅛	25½	25½	— ⅛
Anac W&C 3¼ag †	50	26	26	26	+ ¼
AnchorHockGl .45g	2	20	20	20	+1
APW Paper	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Armour III	11	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
Armour III pr pf	1	71	71	71	+ ½
Armstrong Cork ¾ag	1	37¼	37	37¼	+ ¼
Assd Dry Gds ¾ag	7	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
Assd DG 1pf 6 †	120	93½	93	93	— ¾
Atch T & SF (6)	18	59¾	59	59¼	+ ⅜
Atch T&S F pf (5)	1	87¾	87¾	87¾	+ ¼
Atl Coast L 2½ag	15	29½	28¾	29¾	+ ¾
Atl G & W I (3e)	1	32	32	32	
Atl G&WI pf 2½ag	1	63	63	63	+ ½
Atl Refining (.55g)	3	25¼	25	25¼	+ ⅛
Atl Refing pf 4 †	70	110	110	110	—1
Atlas Corp (½ag)	1	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ¼
Atlas Tack (¾ag)	2	11⅜	11	11	+ ⅛
Aviation Co (.10g)	24	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	

B

Bald Loco ct ¾ag	18	16¼	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	12	6¾	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	6	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
Bangor & Ar	1	10	10	10	
Ban&A pf61¼k †	80	59¾	59	59¾	+ ¾
Barber Asphalt	9	24½	23½	24⅛	+1
Barker Bros ½ag	4	12¾	12¼	12¾	+ ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60	7	16½	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 3g	25	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅜
Beat Cr pf 4½ †	20	109	109	109	+ ½
Beech Aircraft (1e)	*1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat 2½ag	7	35¼	34⅞	35¼	
Bell Aircraft (1g)	2	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
Benef In C (.90g)	4	16½	16¼	16½	— ⅜
Best & Co 1.60a	1	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	+ ⅜
Beth Foods (.80g)	6	16¼	16	16	
Beth Steel (4½ag)	14	59¼	58	58¾	+ ⅛
Bigelow-Sanf 1½ag	2	37	36⅞	37	
Black&Decker 1.60	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Blaw-Knox .40g	1	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	
Boeing Airpl (1g)	3	15¼	15	15	+ ⅛
Bohn Al & Br (2)	1	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	+ ⅜
Bon Ami B 2½ †	40	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	
Bond Stores 1.30g	6	32¼	31¾	32¼	+ ¼
Borden Co (.90g)	13	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	+ ⅜
Borg-Warner 1.60	12	34½	34	34	— ⅛
Bower Roll B 1½g	2	35½	35¼	35¼	— ¼
Brewing Corp (2)	3	40¼	40¼	40¼	
Bridgeport Br ¾ag	10	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	3	26¾	26⅜	26¾	+ ⅜
Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	ⅱ	ⅱ	ⅱ	
Bklyn Un Gas ½ag	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
Brown Shoe (2)	2	39½	39½	39½	— ½
Brunswick-Bal ¾ag	6	17⅞	16¾	17⅛	+ ⅜
Bucyrus-Erie ¾ag	10	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
Buzy-Erie pf 7 †	20	115½	115	115½	+ ½
Budd Mfg	22	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg $5pf	310	51	49	51	+2¼
Buda Mfg pf †	1	101	98	101	+3
Budd Wheel (¼ag)	4	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Bullard Co (1½ag)	2	18	17⅞	18	
Burling Mills 1.90g	4	28	28	28	+ ⅛
Burr Add Mach .60	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Bush Termin'l .20g	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Bush TBpf 2¼ak †	270	48⅞	46	48⅞	+3½
Butler Bros .45g	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
Butler Bros pf 1½	3	28¾	28½	28¾	+ ⅛
Butte Cop&Z 1½e	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Byers (AM) Co	5	13½	13	13½	+ ⅞
Byron Jackson ¾ag	1	19½	19½	19½	

C

Callahan Zinc Lead	1	1	1	1	+ 1/16
Calumet Hec .65g	2	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Can Dry G Ale .60	3	22	21	23	+1
Can Sou Ry 3 †	30	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ⅛
Canadian Pacific	16	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
Caro C & O (5) †	40	94¾	94¾	94¾	
Carriers & Gen .20	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Case (JI) Co (3g)	15	121	116	121	+8
Caterpil Tractor 2	1	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	+1
Celanese Corp1½ag	2	34¾	34¼	34¾	
Celanese 5 pf 5 †	50	106½	106½	106½	
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	30	115¾	115¾	115¾	+ ¾
Celanese pr pf 7 †	40	122	122	122	+ ⅛
Celotex Corp (½g)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
Celotex Cp pf 1 †110		18	18	18	+ ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½g	37	20⅜	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅜
Cent Foundry .10g	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Cent RR NJ	2	113¾	113¾	113¾	+ ½
Cent V Sug 2½e	2	19½	19	19½	+1
Cerro de Pas (4)	4	38½	37¾	38½	+ ¼
Certain-teed Prod	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf	†170	68	66¾	66¾	+ ¾
Champ P&F 3¼ag	4	20½	20	20	
Ches & Ohio (3)	32	48¾	48	48¾	+ ½
Chi & E III	7	8¼	7¾	7¾	— ½
Chi&E III A 2.59g	4	13	12¾	12¾	— ¼
Chi Grt West	6	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
Chi Mail Order .60	2	14¾	14⅝	14¾	+ ¾
Chi Grt W pf2½ak	3	18¾	18¼	18¾	+ ¾
Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	38	38	38	— ⅛
ChiPT prpf2½a †	30	50	50	50	+ ½
Chickasha Cot Oil	1	5	16	16	+ ¾
Chrysler Corp 2½ag	18	79⅝	78¾	79¼	+1
Climax Mol 1.20a	25	39¼	39	39	+ ½
Cluett Peab 1½ag	2	37½	37½	37½	
Cocoa-Cola (3)	3	111	111	111	
Colgate-Palm-P ½g	12	22⅞	22⅜	22⅞	+ ⅜
Collins & Aik	1	24½	24½	24½	— ½
Col & South	†710	15½	15	15¼	+ ⅛
Col & Sou 1pf	†350	16⅞	16	16⅜	+ ⅜
Col Fuel & Ir ¾ag	3	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
Col B'cast A .90g	12	22	22	22	+1
Col B'cast B .90g	1	22	22	22	+1
Colum G&E .10g	10	4¾	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	3	76½	76	76½	+ ¾
Col G&E 5pf5 †	60	72¼	71¾	72¼	— ¼
Colum Pict (½ag)	1	15	15	15	+ ⅛
Colum Carbon (4)	*1	94¼	94¼	94¼	— ¼
Comi Credit (3)	15	38⅛	38	38	+ ⅛
Com Cred pf 4¼a	2	106	106	106	
Comi Invest Tr (3)	13	41⅛	40½	40½	— ⅛
Comi Solvents .30g	5	13¾	13⅝	13¾	

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Comw'lth & South	48	¾	½	¾	+ 1/16
Com & So pf 3¾ak	31	71½	70	71	+1
Coor'with Ed 1.40	19	26	25⅝	25⅞	— ⅛
Conde Nast (½ag)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Consolidan-Nairn 1	3	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ½
Consol Cigar 1¾ae	6	21⅜	20⅝	21⅜	+ ⅝
Cons Copper .10g	12	4⅛	4	4	
Cons Edison 1.60	28	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
Cons Edison pf (5)	3	104½	104½	104½	+ ⅛
Consol RR Cuba pf	2	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee (1g)	7	13½	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	6	21⅞	21½	21⅞	
Consol'n Coal	15	15¼	15	15	
Consol Coal pf 2½	2	44⅞	44¾	44¾	— ¼
Consm P pf 4½ †	20	104½	104½	104½	
Cont Baking ½ag	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
Cont Can (¾ag)	9	36	35½	35¾	— ⅛
Cont Dia Fib .65g	2	11⅜	11½	11⅜	— ⅛
Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	46½	46½	46½	+ ¼
Cont Motors .45g	24	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	+ ¼
Cont Oil Del (1)	15	31¾	31½	31¾	— ⅛
Cont Steel (¾ag)	2	24¼	23¾	23¾	+ ¾
CopperweldSti .80	4	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40 †	220	46¾	46½	46⅞	+ ⅛
Corn Prod (2.60)	2	59	59	59	+ ¼
Corn Prod pf 7 †	50	181¾	181¾	181¾	— ¼
Cornell Dub El ¾ag	5	16	15⅝	16	+ 1/16
Coty Inc (.15g)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	16	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅛
Crane Co pf 5 †	50	106¾	105½	106¼	+ ¾
Cream of Wh 1½g	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
Crosley Corp ½ag	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
Crown Cork&S ¾ag	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	+ ⅛
Crown Cx pf 2½	2	46¼	46¼	46¼	
Crown Zeller (1)	21	16	16	16	+ ⅛
Crucible Stl (2e)	16	32¼	31¾	32¼	+ ¾
Crucible Stl pf (5)	3	76½	75½	76½	+1½
Cuba RR pf	†170	22¼	22	22¼	+ ½
Cuban-AmSug .40g	12	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ⅜
Cudahy Packing	25	24	23	24	+2
Curtis Publishing	3	6⅛	6	6⅛	
Curtis Pub pf †	10	91	91	91	
Curt Pub pr pf 3k	*2	43½	43	43½	+ ⅞
Curtiss-Wright 1e	8	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A 1½ag	2	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
Cutler-Hammer ¾ag	2	21¾	21¼	21¾	+ ¼

D

Davison Chem (1g)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
Decca Records (1)	4	21⅞	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
Deere & Co 2g	20	37	36½	37	+ ½
Deere & Co pf 1.40	1	33½	33½	33½	+ ⅜
Del & Hudson	17	15¼	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅜
Del Lack & West	9	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ¼
Detroit Edi 1.20	7	21¾	21	21¾	+ ¼
Diam Match 1½g	3	32¼	32	32	—1
Diam Match pf1½	1	40	40	40	— ⅛
Diam T Motor ¾ag	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
Dist Corp-S h2.22	6	28½	28¼	28¾	
Dist Corp-S pf(5)	1	96¾	96¼	96¾	+ ½
Dixie C A 2½ †	120	43¾	43	43¾	+ ¼
DomeMines h1 .60	2	22⅛	22½	22⅝	+ ⅜
Douglas Aircraft 5g	4	61½	61	61½	+ ½
Dow Chem (3)	2	136	135	136	+2½
Dresser Mfg 1g	2	30	29⅞	30	+ ⅛
Dunhill Int	2	7¾	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
du Pont deN (3g)	11	146¾	145⅝	145¾	+ ¼
du Pont pf (4½)	1	127½	127½	127½	+ ¼

E

Eastern Air L	9	35½	35	35¼	— ½
Eastern Roll Mill	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	3	161½	161	161½	+2
Eaton Mfg (3)	4	39½	39½	39½	+ ½
Edis Bros Strs .80	1	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
El Auto-Lite 1½ag	2	37	37	37	+ ½
Elec Boat (½ag)	20	11¼	11	11¼	— ¼
El Power & Lt	2	4½	4½	4½	
El Pr&Lt $6 pf	5	73⅛	73	73	+1
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	4	76½	76	76⅞	+ ⅞
El Storage Bat (2)	1	39⅞	39⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
Endicott-John (3)	1	56	56	56	+1
Eng Pub Service	20	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf 5 †	40	89	88¼	88¼	— ¾
Eng PS $6 pf 6 †	20	93	93	93	— ¼
EnPSS5½pf5½ †	40	89½	89¼	89½	+ ½
Erie RR (1/2ag)	20	11¾	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
Erie RR ct ½ag	16	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ¼
Erie RR pf A (5)	4	47¾	47½	47¾	+ ¼
Exchange Buff ¼ag	*1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛

F

Fairbanks Morse 1a	1	35⅞	35¼	35¼	+ ⅛
Fajardo Sugar (2)	3	23½	23½	23½	+ ¼
Fedl&Traction 1g	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ¾
Fed Mogul (1)	4	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
Fed M Truck .30g	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
Fed D Strs 1.40a	3	23	23	23	+ ⅛
Ferro Enam ¼ag	2	16⅝	16½	16½	
Fid P Fire I 1.60a	5	48¾	48¼	48⅝	
Firestone T&R 1½	10	39⅞	39¼	39⅝	+ ⅜
First Nat Strs 2½g	3	37	36¾	37	
Flintkote .65g	4	20	20	20	+ ⅛
Flintkote pf4½ †	70	107	106½	106½	— ½
Follansbee Stl	3	8	8	8	+ ⅛
FollansbeeStl pf †	50	48	48	48	— ⅛
Foster Wheeler	6	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
Fost Wh pf 1½ †	80	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	— ⅛
Francisco Sugar	15	13⅛	12½	13	+1
Freeport Sulph (2)	8	31¾	31	31¾	+ ¼
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	1	26	26	26	+ ¼
Fruehauf T pf 5 †	60	108½	108½	108½	

G

Gair (Robert) ¼ae	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Gamewell Co1½ag†	60	25½	25¼	25¼	+ ¾
Gar Wood Ind .35g	5	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
Gaylord Cont .45g	1	13	13	13	+ 1/16
Gaylord pf 2¾ †	10	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	— ⅜
Gen Am Inv .40a	3	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
Gen Am Inv pf 6	1	107	107	107	+ ⅞
Gen Am Trans 1g	5	43½	43	43½	+ ½
Gen Baking .60	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	4	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Gen Cb pf 5¼k †	20	86¾	86¾	86¾	+2¼
Gen Elec(1.40)	25	36⅝	36¾	36⅞	
Gen Foods 1.20g	7	41⅞	41½	41⅞	+ ⅜
Gen G & El A	6	17⅜	17¼	17¼	
Gen Mills (4)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	
Gen Mills 5pf5 †	30	134	134	134	
Gen Motors 1½ag	53	52	51½	52	+ ⅜
Gen Motors pf (5)	2	129¾	129½	129¾	+ ¼
Gen Out Ad A	2	35	35	35	
Gen Prec Eq ¾ag	4	18⅜	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
Gen Pub Service	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Gen Ry Signal ¾ag	3	20¼	20	20½	+ ⅛
Gen Real&Util	8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Gen Refract .90g	2	19½	19	19½	+ ⅛
Gen Shoe (1)	4	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Gen Stl C pf 6k †	100	82¾	81½	82	+ ½
Gen T & Rub ½ag	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅜
Gillette Saf R ¼ag	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
Gillette S R pf 5	1	73½	73½	73½	+ ½
Gimbel Bros (.30g)	4	12¾	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
Gimbel Br $6 pf 6	2	83	82¾	83	+ ⅛
Glidden Co (.90g)	7	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
Glidden cv pf 2¼	4	45	45	45	—1¼
Goebel Brew (.20)	7	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
Gold&Stock T 6 †	30	84¾	84½	84½	
Goodrich (BF) 1g	16	40¾	40¼	40¾	+ ⅛
Goodrich pf (5)	6	100	100	100	— ⅛
Goodyear Tire1½ag	6	37½	37¼	37¼	+ ⅛
Goodyear T&R pf 5	1	105	105	105	+1
Graham-Paige Mot	72	1¾	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Granby Con M .60	1	4½	4½	4½	
Granite C S 17½g	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
Grant (WT) 1.40	1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2e	9	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ⅛
Gt Nor Ry pf 1g	11	26¾	26⅛	26½	+ ⅜
Gt West Sug 2	4	24	23⅝	24	
Gt West S pf 7 †	10	146	146	146	+1½
Green (H L) (2a)	1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	+ ⅛
Greyhound Corp (1)	13	18¼	18¼	18⅛	
Grum Airc En 1g	2	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ¼
Guantan Sug pf †	3	137	137	137	— ½
Gulf Mob & Ohio	50	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
GulfMo&O pf2½ag	3	35½	35¼	35½	+ ¼
Gulf Oil (1)	10	47½	47¼	47⅜	— ⅛

H

Hall Print (1)	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅜
Harb-Walker ¾ag	3	15⅜	15½	15⅜	+ ⅛
Hat Cp Am A ¼ag	3	6¼	6	6	
Hayes Indust .15g	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Hayes Mfg	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Hazel-AtlasGl 5 †	60	102½	102½	102½	+ ½
Hercules Motors 1	5	15¼	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
Hercules Pow 1½ag	2	79	78⅞	78⅞	— ⅛
Holland Furn (2)	2	37¾	37½	37¾	+ 1
Holly Sugar (1)	3	13	13	13	+ ½
Homestake Mining	3	39½	39¼	39¼	— ¼
Houd-Hersey B¾ag	8	13¼	13⅛	13½	+ ¼
Household Fin (4)	1	54¼	54¼	54¼	+ ¼
Household pf 5 †	10	111	110½	110½	+ ⅜
Houston Oil	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Howe Sound (3)	4	33½	33¼	33½	
Hudson Motor .10g	21	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅛
Hudson Bay (h2)	3	26¾	26½	26½	— ¼
Hupp Motor	3	1½	1½	1½	

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Illinois Central	11	12½	12	12½	+ ½
Ill Cent LL (4) †	70	45½	45¼	45½	+ ⅜
Ill Central pf	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
Indpls P&L 1.20	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅜
Inger-Rand 4½ag	2	91¼	91	91¼	+1
Inland Steel 3g	4	71¼	71	71	— ¼
Inspirat Cop ¾ag	4	11	10⅞	10⅞	
Interlake Iron ½ae	3	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	+ ⅛
Int Harvester (2)	10	68¾	67¼	68¾	+1¾
Int Harv pf (7) †	10	172	172	172	
Int Mining	4	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ¼
Int Minerals 1½g	2	16¾	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Int Nick Can (2)	37	30	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅛
Int Paper	25	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ¼
Int Pap pf (5)	4	66	65	66	+ ½
Int Ry Cen Am	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅜
Int Silver 2½ag	1	49	49

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

Murray Opens Counter-Attack On Sales Tax

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP)—President Philip Murray of the C. I. O. blasted away today at proposals for a national retail sales tax, bluntly warning that if such a levy became law labor would demand wage increases "to make up for this unjustified wage cut."

"The proposed sales tax levy would be the equivalent of a military defeat," he told the House Way and Means Committee, considering new tax legislation.

Economic Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson previously told the tax-framing body a 10 per cent sales tax would cause an 8 per cent rise in the cost of living and that subsequent demands for wage and price increases would break the "hold the line" wartime economic policy, opening the way for wild inflation.

Supporters of the tax contend it would deter inflation.

Mr. Murray, who said he represented 5,000,000 working men and women, stated:

"We are absolutely opposed to the imposition of any sales tax.

"The sales tax is directed at the low income group, it is the worker and his family that spend practically all of their money just to keep themselves alive.

Vicious Type

"They are to have their full income in effect taxed under this most vicious type of tax legislation. High income groups that spend only a portion of their income for food, clothing, or other necessities are to have just that small percentage taxed, whereas the rest of their income may be continued to be amassed for further concentration of wealth in their hands.

"In peacetime a sales tax is vicious enough, but, in war time, when we are trying to assure our war workers of sufficient funds to maintain themselves, the proposed sales tax would be the equivalent of a military defeat.

"A sales tax is an imposition of a national wage cut bearing most heavily on the low income groups. Such a tax would be a violation of the obligation given by this Government to the working people of America that wages and prices are to be stabilized as of their relationship which prevailed on Sept. 15, 1942."

Mr. Murray presented this outline of the C. I. O. position on taxes:

1. There must not be imposed any further taxes upon those receiving $3,000 a year or less. To do so "would reflect a callous disregard of the disastrous impact which such increased taxes would have upon the morale, health and working efficiency of our war workers."

2. The present tax exemptions must be increased to $750 for the single man, $1,500 for the married couple, and $400 for each dependent. The exemptions now are $500 for single persons, $1,200 for married couples, and $350 for each child, and the Treasury has proposed that exemptions be further reduced.

Repeal Victory Tax

3. The 5 per cent victory tax must be repealed.

4. The basic principle of direct taxes in wartime should be that no individual, after taxes, should retain any income in excess of $25,000 a year.

5. The income and surtax rates on corporate incomes above $25,000 should be increased from 40 per cent "to at least 55 per cent," and "an effective excess profits tax at the rate of 90 per cent, without postwar credit, should be levied on profits above 4 per cent to 5 per cent of invested capital. Profits in excess of average 1936-39, but below 4 to 5 per cent of invested capital, should be taxed at the rate of 65 per cent."

6. Estate and gift taxes should be increased.

Mr. Murray urged Congress to consider now the so-called Wagner-Murray-Dingell social security bill, extending both the coverage and benefits for unemployment compensation, old-age security, disability and health insurance.

The C. I. O. president opened the counter-offensive against the sales tax shortly after proponents had begun to claim enough strength to pass the levy—probably at 5 per cent, without exemptions.

Bond Stores Sales Up

NEW YORK (AP)—Bond Stores, Inc., clothing chain, reported September sales were up 40.9 per cent from the like month of 1942 at $3,619,337. For the first nine months of this year the total was $29,491,512 against $31,490,559 in the corresponding 1942 period.

September 30, 1943

ARLINGTON MILLS
DIVIDEND NO. 157

A dividend of one dollar per share has been declared, payable on Friday, October 15, 1943, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 2, 1943, payable by The New England Trust Company, Transfer Agent, Boston.

Albert H. Chamberlain, Treasurer.

PILGRIM TRUST Company
31 MILK ST., BOSTON 9
We are looking forward to saying "Welcome" to you.
Member Federal Reserve System
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Nearly Half of Alabama's 25,000 Coal Miners Idle

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 15 (AP)—Approximately half of Alabama's 25,000 coal miners, including most of those who produce coal for industrial production, were idle today as a result of a work stoppage which followed the Government's return of the mines to their owners.

Two blast furnaces in the district, both operated by Republic Steel Corp., were to be taken out of production today because of the fuel shortage. The furnaces have a combined daily output of 1,100 tons of iron.

Nearly 12,000 Idle

A mine front tabulation showed at least 12,000 miners idle and 24 shafts closed.

Only one of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co.'s five mines was in operation—and it was the only major captive shaft producing coal in the district today.

Mines in the commercial field, which produce fuel for the railroads and domestic use, were still at near-capacity production, although at least eight of them were idle.

E. I. Evans, southern manager for Republic, declared, "We can't make iron without coke," in announcing the decision to bank the two furnaces.

I. W. Rouzer, President of the Operators' Alabama Mining Institute, issued a statement saying the employers have a bona fide contract with the miners, "an extension of the agreement in effect from 1941 to 1943," plus "benefits authorized by the War Labor Board."

John J. Hanratty, international representative of the United Mine Workers of America, said:

"The miners have no objection to return of the mines to their owners, but they say their agreement was with the Government, and they have no contract with the owners."

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 15 (AP)—The holiday of more than half of Alabama's miners and conditions shown in a survey of other fields have the coal industry today, in the words of a veteran authority, "atop a powder keg with firecrackers exploding all around."

Top executives on both the union and operators' sides agreed the situation has been made more tense by the Government's return of the mines to owners this week without their having a contract with the United Mine Workers.

Hopes that a decision by the War Labor Board on contracts negotiated between the union and anthracite operators and Illinois Coal Operators Asssociation might pave a way for a quick settlement appeared dashed by reports from Washington that the board did not expect to act "for a week or more."

John L. Lewis, President of the U. M. W., set Oct. 31 as the deadline for the truce last July which ended the third walkout of the miners since May. The Smith-Connally Antistrike Act, in the meantime, has barred strikes in essential industries without 30 days' notice. The union so far has taken no step to comply with this regulation.

CLEVELAND (AP)—Coal production would increase to "more than the most extravagant estimate of our country's needs" if absenteeism at the mines "could be cut back to normal" and if the industry could "obtain essential machinery, repair parts and operating supplies in adequate amounts and without delays, C. C. Dickinson of Charleston, W. Va., National Coal Association President, declared.

Too Many Absent

In an address before the association's convention, Mr. Dickson asserted coal industry statistics showed "a national average absenteeism of about 15 per cent" with "absenteeism of productive men considerably more, perhaps an average of 20 per cent.

"If this figure could be reduced to even 8 per cent," he added, "we would have sufficient manpower for an extra 1,000,000 tons a week or a total of 13,000,000 tons a week, the estimated capacity of the nation's transportation system, and well over 650,000,000 tons per year, or more than the most extravagant estimate of our country's needs."

NEW YORK (AP)—Edward L. Coffey, chief district OPA attorney, announced a temporary restraining order had been issued today against a Brooklyn company which he said sold coal that not only failed to burn but "would even distinguish any fire to which it was added."

Mayor F. H. La Guardia said sale of the noncombustible coal had brought a flood of protesting letters to his desk. Speaking at a meeting of retail coal dealers, the Mayor said one more such complaint would force him "to hop a plane" for Washington to "nip this in the bud."

SCRANTON, Pa. (AP)—Citing the critical shortage of anthracite coal, officials of three United Mine Workers districts which include all of the 73,000 anthracite miners, called on the men to break an industry precedent by continuing at work on Mitchell Day, Oct. 29.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 15 (AP)—Pennsylvania clamped down on a 12-year-old, depression-born economic problem today with a flat edict that all bootleg mining of hard coal must stop by Nov. 30.

The order came from the anthracite committee set up by the State Legislature to control production and gradually eliminate the practice of thousands of unemployed miners moving in on coal lands they did not own or lease.

House Banking Committee Hits Use of Subsidies to Cut Prices

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP) — With a challenge to a free-for-all fight on the issue, the House Banking Committee today broke a three-month truce between Congress and the Administration over the use of subsidies to force down consumer prices.

By a 16-to-10 vote the Committee wrote into a measure extending the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation a stringent ban against future use of subsidies—the Administration's device for combatting inflation—and simultaneously:

1. Denied the agency's request for a boost in borrowing authority from $3,000,000,000 to $3,500,000,000.

2. Granted the CCC's request for permission to sell some perishable commodities below parity prices in order to prevent waste and spoilage.

3. Provided that subsidy outlays in effect or announced prior to Wednesday could continue until the end of the year if the agencies financing them have the necessary funds. Then they must cease.

4. Prohibited use of any CCC funds or those of other Government agencies or corporations such as the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for new subsidies.

5. Ruled that the Office of Price Administration could fix no price ceilings below the incentive support prices designed by the War Food Administration to encourage production.

6. Extended the life of the CCC until June 30, 1945. Without congressional action it will expire at the end of the year.

The Committee's broadside turned the legislative calendar back to the June days when Congress and President Roosevelt were engaged in an acrimonious battle over the question of allowing prices to rise or to peg them by making up the difference between cost-plus profits and a fixed price through subsidies.

President Roosevelt won that fight by vetoing a bill containing a subsidy ban similar to the new one approved by the Banking Committee. The President is expected to make his position clear once again soon in a message outlining the nation's 1944 food requirements.

New Wage Policy Is Evolved For Private Building Industry

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP)—The National War Labor Board has announced revision of the Building Trades Wage Adjustment Board as a nine-man tripartite agency with three representatives each of the public, industry and labor. Simultaneously, the NWLB laid down a wage policy for cases involving workers in building construction industries.

Jurisdiction over labor disputes and voluntary wage and salary adjustments in the private construction industry, and over construction financed by the Government was delegated to the Wage Adjustment Board.

The new wage policy provides that no employee or group of workers is entitled automatically to a full "Little Steel" formula increase and that, generally, employees having relatively high rates of pay shall receive a smaller percentage adjustment.

In applying the "Little Steel" formula to the wage rates for a particular craft, the Board said, some or all of the full 15 per cent otherwise allowable should be withheld where allowance of the full amount would have an unstabilizing effect on wages in the industry or area.

Daniel W. Tracy, Assistant Secretary of Labor, was appointed Chairman and public member of the reconstituted board and Edgar L. Warren, Chief of the Review and Analysis Section of the NWLB's Wage Stabilization Division, public member to represent the NWLB. The third public member will be named later.

The Board previously consisted of a public chairman, representatives of government contracting agencies and labor.

Cost of 100-Octane 'Gas' Reduced by New Methods

LOS ANGELES (AP)—New scientific methods have reduced the cost to the Government of 100-octane gasoline from 35 cents a gallon at the time of Pearl Harbor to about 13 cents, the Richfield Oil Corp, announced.

The concern said upon completion of its new $25,000,000 Wilmington, Calif., plant, it will be producing enough 100-octane fuel daily to fly 1,000 Flying Fortresses to Berlin and return every third day, enough 80-octane gasoline to power the tanks of an armored division one-third of the way around the world.

Fifty-nine per cent of Richfield's production is for direct use in the war effort, the corporation said, and that figure is expected to rise to 75 per cent when the new plant is completed.

Telephone Net $9.42 Share In 12 Months

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP)—American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and subsidiaries reported today net income of $46,216,621 for the quarter ended Aug. 31, or $2.38 a common share, compared with $41,019,026, or $2.11 a common share, for the like period of 1942.

Net for the 12 months ended Aug. 31 amounted to $182,878,362, or $9.42 a common share, compared with $177,541,781, or $9.14 a common share, for the preceding year.

For the parent company alone, net income for the quarter ended Sept. 30 was $42,639,000 or $2.28 a share against $40,208,112 or $2.15 a share in the comparable 1942 period. For 12 months ended Sept. 30 the parent concern netted $164,624,000 or $8.80 a share compared with $168,439,730 or $9.01 a share in the preceding fiscal year.

"The broad advertising program designed to help long distance service on congested routes," said President Walter S. Gifford in a message to stockholders, "has met with gratifying response on the part of the public."

This program includes requests that unnecessary long distance calls to war-busy centers be avoided and that long distance calls be limited to five minutes whenever circuits are busy.

Mr. Gifford said employees in the Bell System had increased more than 27,000 since the beginning of the year, now totaling more than 433,000.

He added that most demands for service "have been met satisfactorily although, because of the shortage of facilities due to the material situation, there are delays in installing telephones in an increasing number of cases and delays on long distance calls on busy routes are increased."

Labor Shortage Seen Holding Up Newsprint Output

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—A War Manpower Commission official testified yesterday that the shortage of labor in the logging and lumbering and woodpulp industry is responsible for curtailed newsprint supplies.

Appearing before the special newsprint committee of the House, deputy assistant WMC director Collis Stocking said the War Department has been requested to furlough 2,000 experienced woodsmen and to send prisoners of war to help out in the wood pulp industry.

Woodpulp is the basic raw material for newsprint, on which newspapers are printed.

Saying the "outlook is far from bright," Mr. Stocking listed these as WMC steps to help:

"The War Department has been asked to furlough 2,000 experienced woodsmen for employment in logging in the Northwest. A request accompanied by supporting data stating the urgency of the need, has been made of the Canadian Government to permit resumption of the normal movement of woodsmen from Quebes into New England operations.

"Recommendation has been made to the War Department for the location of nine prisoner of war camps in New England and five in the Lake States for work in timber operations. No camps have yet been established in these sections, but war prisoners in certain camps in the South are beginning to be used in production of pulpwood."

Isolationism Hit In Foreign Trade

NEW YORK (AP)—R. T. Haslam, a director of Standard Oil Co. (N. J.), said that combinations to control prices were "folly" but commented that the only way American business can take a part in foreign trade "is to adapt itself to the laws and customs of foreign countries."

Mr. Haslam, speaking before a Rotary Club meeting in Brooklyn, said Standard does not believe in controlling production — "whether it is done by government fiat or by businessmen behind the locked doors of board rooms," then added:

"Like other American corporations, the Standard Oil Company has not always been able to carry this principle into other countries. For example, our government in 1922 urged American companies to secure rights to produce oil in the Near East. . . . We attempted to acquire interests in Iraq. After six years of arduous negotiation we entered into an agreement which limited to a certain percentage our share of the oil to be produced and restricted our producing activities throughout the whole area. If America was to get any of the oil in Iraq, American companies had to abide by the conditions imposed by international competition."

(President Roosevelt Tuesday hit at contention the U. S. was furnishing a great percentage of oil for the present war while Persian oil resources — British-owned — were being conserved.)

Mr. Haslam in his discussion of international trade said polls showed a majority of Americans favored some form of postwar cooperation and declared:

"It is inconceivable that the American public wants its government to go that far in international political co-operation and still be isolationist in the business world."

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4¾	5¾
American Barge Line Co	8¾	10
American Hardware Co	25¾	27¾
American Manufacturing	34	37
American Manufac 5 pf	85¾	..
American Wringer Co	8¾	7¾
Amoskeag Company	33¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	73¾	..
†Appleton Company	33¼	36¼
Applied Arts Corp	2¾	3¾
Arlington Mills	41¼	44½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	26¾	28¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	1¾	2½
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	15¾	17
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	22	24½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	107½	..
Bendex Home Appliance	6¼	7
Berkshire Fine Spinning	12¾	14¾
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	65¼	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99	..
Boston Wharf Company	19¾	21¼
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	36¾	39½
Brown Co	1.65	1.95
Brown Co pf	30	32½
Campbell A S Co Inc	5¾	6½
Central Railway Signal A	39	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	30½	33¼
Colliver Insulated Wire Co	14½	15¾
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	30	32¼
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	26¾	29
Domestic Finance Corp pf	23¼	25¼
Draper Corporation	69¾	72¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16½	17½
Eastern Corporation	6	7¾
Eastern Corporation pf	17¾	19¼
Exolon Co	7¼	9¾
Family Loan Society Inc	11¾	12¾
Family Loan Society pf A	23½	25¾
Food Fair Stores Inc	44¼	47¼
Fruit of the Loom	25¼	27½
General Fire Extinguisher	14¾	15¾
General Machinery	20¾	23
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	7¾	8¼
Goodall Worsted Company	37½	40½
Graton & Knight Co	11½	13
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	93¾	97¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	31¼	34¼
Great Northern Paper Co	30¾	32¾
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	54¾	..
Greenfield T & D $1.50 pr pf	15	..
Harrington & Richardson	2½	2¾
Haskelite Mfg Co	10¼	11¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co	15¾	17¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	15¾	18¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	16¾	18¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24¼	26½
Hooker Electro Chem	32¼	34¾
International Machine Tool	6¾	7¾
Keith George E Co	48¼	..
Kendall Company	7¾	9½
Kennedy's Inc pf	18¼	20½
Landers Frary & Clark	35¾	37¾
Lincoln Stores Inc	21¼	23¼
Lincoln Stores ?	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	5¾	6¼
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	105½	109½
Marathon Paper Mills	38¼	41¼
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	58½	61¾
Merck & Co	42¾	46
Merck & Co 4½ pf	112	116
Merrimack Manufacturing	36¾	40
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	57¾	62¼
†Metal & Thermit Corp	18¾	21¾
Millers Falls Company	9	10¼
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	6¾	7
Nashawena Mills	15¾	17¾
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	64¾	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	31¾	35
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	69½	73½
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	25¾	28¾
National Chemical & Mfg	4¾	5¾
National Shirt Shops	11¾	12¾
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	56¾	60¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	42¼	46
Nicholson File Company	33½	36
Nonquit Mills	28¾	32
Ohio Finance	6¾	8¼
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	39¼	42¼
Parker Appliance	12¾	13¾
Plymouth Cordage Company	112	116½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	62	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	85	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	3¼	3¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	27¾	30½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	27½	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	50¼	..
Sanford Mills	34¼	37¼
Submarine Signal Co	24½	27
Tampax Inc	5¾	6¾
Triumph Explosive Inc	2¼	2¾
United Elastic Corp	15½	16¾
U S Envelope Company	59¾	64¼
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	117	122
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	81	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	100½	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	44¼	47¼
Warner & Swasey Co	8¼	9¾
Warren Bros Class B	36	39
Warren Bros Class C	10¾	11¾
West Point Manufacturing	23	25½
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11¾	13

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat.	Bid	Asked
Bellows Falls Hy El	5	1958	104¾	..
Blackstone V G & E	4	1965	110¾	..
Cent Maine Power	3½	1966	107½	109
Florida Pub Ser	4	1955	102¼	103¾
Green Mtn Power	3¾	1963	104¼	106¼
Narragansett El	3½	1966	109½	111
Savannah El & Pr	5	1955	106¾	..
Springfield G & El	5	1957	105	..
St Joseph RLH&P	4½	1947	103	..
Wisconsin Pub Ser	3½	1971	107½	109

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	112¾	116¾
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	94¾	98¾
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	105¾	109¾
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	87¾	91¼
*Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	104¾	108¾
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	99¾	103
General Water G & E $3 pf	41¾	43¾
Jamaica Water Supply	28¾	31
JamaicaWat Supply $5 pf A	104¾	..
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	98¼	102¼
Kansas P & Lt 4½ pf	101¾	105¾
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	101½	105½
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	112¾	116¾
New Rochelle Wat pf	97¾	..
Northern Natural Gas Co (com)	30½	32¾
No States Power Del 6 pf	61¾	64¾
No States Power Del 7 pf	70¾	73¾
Ohio Power 4½ pf	111¾	117¾
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	107¾	111¾
Ohio Pub Ser 7 pf	116¾	120¾
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	94¾	97¾
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	100	103½
Public Service Ind	17½	18¾
Public Service Ind 5 pf	103¼	106¾
Public Service Okla 5 pf	108¼	112¼
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	101½	105½
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	106¾	110¼
San Diego Gas & Electric	12¾	13¾
Sierra Pacific Power Co	18¾	20¾
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	116½	..
Tampa Electric Co	21½	23½
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	105¾	109¾
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	102¾	106¾
Washington Ry&Elec units	14¾	16

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	18¾	20¾
Beverly Bas & Electric	32	..
Brockton Gas Light	6¾	8
Central Maine Power 6 pf	105½	110½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	114	119
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	91½	..
Conn Light & Power	39¼	41¾
Eastern Utilities Asso	23	25
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1½	2
Fall River Gas Works	21¼	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	37	39¾
Green Mountain Power pf	69¼	73¼
Hartford Electric Light	47¾	50¼
Haverhill Electric	24	26½
Haverhill Gas Light	12¾	14½
Holyoke Water Power	16¾	18¼
Lawrence Gas & Electric	27½	..
Lowell Electric Light	35¾	38¾
Lynn Gas & Electric	73¼	78¼
Mass Power & Light pf	14¾	16¼
Mass Utilities Asso pf	32¾	35¼
*Narragansett Elec pf	55¼	58¾
N E Power & Electric $5.50 pf	17⅞	19½
N E Power Assn 6 pf	46¾	48¾
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	79¾	83¾
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	74¾	77¼
N E Public Serv $7 pf	20	22½
N E Public Serv $6 pf	19½	21⅞
Newport Electric	20½	..
Providence Gas	7½	8¾
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	107½	112½
R I Pub Serv pf	32	34½
Rockland Light & Power	7⅝	8¾
Springfield Gas Light	18⅝	19⅞
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	101	..
Western Mass Companies	24¼	26¼

* Ex Dividend.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	19⅜	20⅝
Bank of New York (14)	362	374
Bankers Trust (1.40)	45	47¼
Brooklyn Trust (4)	88½	92½
Central Hanov Bk & Trust (4)	95¼	98¾
Chase National (1.40)	35½	37½
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	44½	46¾
Commercial (8)	207	217
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)	16½	18
Corn Exchange Bk & Trst (2.40)	45⅞	48⅜
Empire Trust (3)	74½	78½
First National New York (80)	1485	1525
Guaranty Trust (12)	300½	308½
Irving Tr (.60)	13½	14⅞
Kings County (80)	1410	..
Lawyers Trust (1)	33¾	36¾
Manufacturers Trust (2)	45⅝	48½
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51¼	53¼
National City (1)	32¼	34⅛
New York Trust (3½)	87	91
Public (1½)	33¾	36½
Title Guaranty & Trust	4¾	5½
United States (60a)	1195	1240

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	1300	..
First National (2)	46½	49
Merchants National (12)	315	335
†New England Trust (30)	1400	..
National Rockland (2)	52	57
National Shawmut (1)	22½	24¾
Pilgrim Trust (8)	187	..
Second National (4)	123	130
†State Street Trust (8)	351	..
United States Trust (.50)	9¼	10¾
United States Trust pf (.80)	15⅝	17⅝
Webster & Atlas (2)	50	55

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	42¾	46¼
Continental Illinois (4)	99¼	103¼
First National Chicago (10)	373	381
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	33⅜	34¾

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	136½	144½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	53¾	56¼
Aetna Life (1.20a)	33½	35¼
Agricultural (3a)	78	81½
American Alliance (1a)	23½	25½
American Casualty Company	11¾	13
American Equitable (1)	19½	21
American Insurance Newrk (½a)	14¾	16¼
American Re-Insurance (1½g)	86¼	89¼
American Reserve	15¾	16¾
American Surety (2½)	58¾	61¼
Baltimore-American (.20a)	7¼	8¼
Bankers & Shippers (3g)	82½	87½
Boston (16a)	590	615
Camden Fire (1)	21¾	23¼
City of New York (1g)	18¾	20¾
Connecticut General Life (1)	37¼	39¼
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	40½	43
Federal (1.40)	42¼	45¾
Fire Assn Philadelphia (2a)	69	73
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	87	91
Firemen's Newark (.40)	13¾	14½
Franklin Fire (1a)	29	31
Gen Reinsurance (2)	46¾	49¾
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½g)	17¾	19¾
Glens Falls (1.60)	42	44½
Globe & Republic (1½)	9¾	10½
Great American Insurance (1a)	29¼	31
Hanover (1.20)	27¾	29¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	96¾	100¾
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	44¼	47¼
Home Insurance (1.20a)	31½	33¾
Homestead (½g)	14	16¼
Insurance Co No Amer (2½a)	83½	86
Jersey Insur New York (1½)	38	41
Knickerbocker (½)	8¾	9¾
Maryland Casualty	5¾	6¾
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	70	73½
Merchants & Mfrs of N Y (.40)	6¾	7¾
Merchants Fire Assoc (1½a)	47	50
National Fire (2)	59½	62½
National Liberty (.20a)	7¾	8½
National Union (2a)	186	196
New Amsterdam Casualty (½g)	27½	29½
New Brunswick (1½a)	31½	34
New Hampshire (1.60a)	47	49½
New York Fire (.80)	14½	15¾
North River (1)	23¼	25
Northeast Insurance	4½	5¼
Northern (3a)	91½	96
Pacific Fire (5)	109½	114½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	46	50½
Peerless Casualty Company	12½	13¾
Phoenix (2a)	86¾	90¾
Preferred Accident (.80a)	15½	17
Providence-Washington (1a)	36¾	39½
Reinsurance Cor N Y (.075g)	5¼	7⅛
Republic Ins Co Texas (1.20)	25½	27½
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	22¾	24¾
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	300	310
Seaboard Surety (½g)	52¼	54¾
Security (1.40)	36⅞	38⅞
Springfield (4½a)	127½	133
Standard Accident	64¾	68½
Travelers (16)	467	482
U S Fid & Guarantee (1a)	38½	40½
United States Fire (2)	49½	52¼
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	73	79
Westchester (1.20a)	32¾	34⅞

a—Also extra or extras. e—Paid last year. g—Declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.11	3.40
Amerex Holding	22.25	24.125
American Business Shares	3.21	3.51
Axe Houghton Fund	12.92	13.89
Bond Inv Tr of America	100.17	104.34
Boston Fund	16.06	17.27
Broad Street Investing	26.56	28.71
Bulock Fund	13.99	15.33
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.70
Century Shares Trust	27.85	29.94
Chemical Fund	9.62	10.41
Christiana Securities Co	2230.00	2355.00
Commonwealth Corp	9.12	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	34.25	37.25
Dividend Shares	1.18	1.30
Eaton & Howard Ball Fd	19.90	21.38
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	11.77	12.63
Equitable Invest Corp	28.81	30.98
Equity Corp $3 pf	30.50	32.75
Fidelity Fund Inc	17.24	18.56
Fund Investors Inc	20.27	22.21
General Capital	30.74	33.05
General Investors Trust	5.06	5.45
Incorporated Investors Tr	19.75	20.81
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.81	.90
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.11	1.22
†Keystone Custodian Funds		

Bid-	Asked				
B-1	33.55	S-1	....	25.53	
B-2	27.79	S-2	....	13.79	
B-3	19.07	S-3	....	9.99	
B-4	9.50	S-4	....	4.33	
K-1	17.04	K-2	....	19.31	

‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	21.80	....	
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	14.80	....	
Maryland Fund	4.08	4.68	
Mass Invest Tr	20.16	21.68	
Mass Inv 2d Fd	9.88	10.62	
Mutual Invest	10.25	11.20	
Nation Wide Voting	1.21	1.34	
New England Fund	11.90	12.83	
Old Colony Tr Assoc	18.125	19.75	
Plymouth Fund Inc	.47	.52	
Putnam Fund	13.11	14.10	
Quarterly Income Shares	5.90	6.40	
Railway & Light Sec	11.875	13.25	
Railway & Light Sec pf	106.00	....	
Repub Invest Fund	3.33	3.66	
Scudder Stevens & Clark	88.87	90.47	
Spencer Trask Fund	13.58	14.45	
State Street Invest	77.09	82.84	
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.43	....	
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.70	.79	
Wellington Fund	15.71	17.27	

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	6.125	6.875
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.64	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.62	....
Diversified Tr C	3.55	....
Diversified Tr D	5.25	6.00
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.60	4.20
Fund Tr Shrs	4.63	5.36
Nation Wide Sec	3.55	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	38.375	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.05	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.63	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.56	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.20	....
Suner of Am Tr AA	2.31	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	15.75	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.65	....

**Invest

Year Makes Big Difference In Greater Boston Football

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

And it was only a year ago. . . .

"Football in Boston tomorrow will be as varied as it will be complete. All five local elevens are playing here . . ." was the way we started our usual Friday round-up.

Harvard and Dartmouth were carrying on their 60-year-old rivalry in the Stadium; Boston College was going to meet Jimmy Crowley's North Carolina Naval Pre-Flight eleven at Fenway Park; B. U. and Tufts were resuming grid relations at Nickerson Field; and Northeastern was opening its abbreviated schedule with Bates at Huntington Field.

Recall These Names?

You would remember some of the names that hit the headlines that Saturday of Oct. 17, 1942. There was little Cleo O'Donnell, Wally Wilson, and Leo Flynn of Harvard; Red Mangene, Johnny Killelea, Gil Bouley, and Charlie Furbush of Boston College; Bobby Hatch, Ernie Dorr, and Bobby Hanlon of Boston University; and Henry Barteloni, Julius Gwazdosky, and Dave Murphy of Northeastern.

Those were a few of the names that hit your eye as you opened to the Sunday sports section. To find them now you would have to search the rosters of various services.

All of these boys would have been available this fall, if there had been no war. There was not a senior among them. Singly every one of them would be a welcome addition to any squad. Together they are a pretty good football team in themselves.

This Is War

But this is war. And tomorrow—there is not one football game in Greater Boston. In fact there is only one game in all of New England, and that finds Tufts at Worcester Tech. A year ago there were 27 New England teams in action in 17 games. Tomorrow there are four New England teams taking part in three games, for in addition to the Tufts-W. P. I. affair, Holy Cross will be at Cornell and Coast Guard will be at Rensselaer.

Most of the Navy colleges are marking time for a couple of week ends as examinations hit the students. When those are over and graduations take place, you may have to learn a few new names to take the place of those who have departed for the front.

Generally speaking, tomorrow's grid program offers nothing too spectacular. Most of the big elevens still busy are much too big for their opponents, and only here and there do even contests seem likely to result.

Best Game

The Holy Cross-Cornell game at Ithaca shapes up as the best game in the East, with the Crusaders slight favorites to win. Should they get by this one, there is the feeling around Worcester way that the Purple will trip lightly through its remaining games, with its one loss its 3-0 shading by Dartmouth. And that game, you may recall, was won by the Indians almost as time ran out in the final quarter.

Holy Cross, of course, is placing its reliance on its eleven iron men. As long as they stay in the ball game, Cornell unquestionably will have trouble. Of these iron men, Stan Koslowski, George Connor, and George Titus hold the balance of power, Koslowski on offense and the other two on defense. Cornell's greatest asset appears to be superior manpower, which may wear down the Crusaders.

Evenly Matched

Tufts and Worcester Tech seem evenly matched, and if the Jumbos can play a little smarter football than they showed at Brown last Saturday, they can win. A week ago the Engineers defeated Harvard and its informally formal (or is it formally informal?) team in the Stadium.

Of the other major eastern games, Army should have no trouble with Columbia, nor should Navy dally long with Penn State. Penn is too strong for Lakehurst Naval, while Colgate and Rochester may play to a standoff.

Family Tradition —By Pap'

Tom
DAVIS
SUPPLIES THE POWER FOR THE DUKE POWERHOUSE
YOU MUST HAVE HEARD ALL ABOUT ME
HE WAS THE TOP MAN AT THE DUKE BACKFIELD A YEAR AGO AND HE'S BETTER TODAY
IT'S OUT OF MY HANDS
TOM IS THE BLUE DEVILS' LEADING PASSING and SCORING THREAT
Pap'

Coach Eddie Cameron is carrying on with football at Duke in the manner in which the Blue Devils were accustomed under Wallace Wade. Cameron, one of Wade's backfield assistants, took over last season when Wade went into the service and had only fair success in 1942. This season, however, with a wealth of veteran material, bolstered by Navy and Marine trainees, the Blue Devils shape up as one of the strongest teams in the country, despite their one-point defeat by Navy.

One of Cameron's veteran aces is Tom Davis, a senior back who was top man in the Blue Devils' backfield last season. Davis had an edge in statistics as well as all-around ability. He topped his teammates with nine touchdowns and his 427 minutes of action led other backs. He was the team's leading passer with a total of 15 forwards completed out of 42 attempts for a gain of 179 yards. His 45-yard pass against Pitt was the longest forward completed by the Blue Devils last year.

Tom Davis is carrying on the family football tradition at Duke in fitting style. His brother "Jap" was one of the greats of Duke gridiron history. Another brother, Bill, was on the Duke freshman eleven last year until he left school to join the armed forces.

Army, Navy Picked Among Nation's Gridiron Winners

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP)—Having changed the tune last week with 28 wins, 5 defeats and 1 tie for a season's standing of 92 victories, 21 setbacks and 3 ties, we plunge into this week's football selections with the feeling that it is about time for the roof to fall in. (Visiting teams first.)

Army-Columbia — Coach Earl Blaik says the Cadets haven't been tested in rolling up a combined score of 120 to 0 against Villanova, Colgate and Temple. They'll not be tested tomorrow either.

Penn State-Navy — The Nittany Lions haven't shown anything that would indicate they can stop this great Navy eleven.

College of Pacific-Del Monte Pre-Flight — Pacific probably is Stagg's best, but Del Monte has Len Eshmont, Parker Hall and Paul Christman in backfield. Del Monte.

Notre Dame-Wisconsin — The Irish to ramble on unmolested.

Purdue Unbeaten

Purdue-Ohio State—The Buckeyes showed improvement in losing to Great Lakes by one touchdown last week, but in the Boilermakers they're tangling with a team that beat the Sailors 23-13. Purdue to remain undefeated.

Great Lakes - Northwestern — Time to take out the well-worn penny. Heads-Northwestern; tails-Great Lakes. It's heads.

North Carolina - Duke — Duke didn't lose much prestige in dropping a one-point decision to Navy. The Blue Devils on the rebound.

Camp Davis-North Carolina Pre-Flight—Camp Davis has shown scoring power, the pre-flighters haven't. It takes points to win so the soldiers from Camp Davis, Tulsa-Oklahoma—The Sooners got acquainted with Red Wade when he was with Missouri—much to their sorrow. He's with Tulsa now and the Sooners will regret it once again.

Texas Christian-Texas Aggies—Some say the winner of this one will be the Southwest Conference champ. If that be the case you can put the crown on the Aggies right now.

Southern Methodist - Rice — Drawing this one out of the hat. Southern Methodists to be the first one of the two to win a game.

Camp Grant - Minnesota — The Gophers to continue their surprise showing.

Lakehurst Naval Air-Penn—How can it be anything but Penn?

Ft. Benning-Georgia Tech — Tech's line is too strong for the soldiers. Georgia Tech.

Georgia Ready

Georgia - Daniel Field — Our southern scout says Wally Butts' boys will turn on the heat. Georgia.

California-U. C. L. A.—A quick guess—California.

Holy Cross-Cornell—Cornell to crack the Holy Cross line for a touchdown for the first time this season. Cornell.

Pittsburgh-Illinois — The Illini woke up against Wisconsin last week. On the premise they're still awake—Illinois.

Indiana-Iowa—Indiana because of superior scoring power.

Southern California-San Francisco—Don't stop—Southern Calif.

Arkansas-Texas—No argument, Texas.

Iowa Pre-Flight-Missouri—The Pre-Fighters won't use their officers again, but the Tigers haven't got what it takes even with that break.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

'Help!' Shout Young Players

The story of the New York Yankee organization and its success has been written many times, but one of the most simple yet thorough thumbnail sketches of the Yankee system came from Bud Metheny in late September. Said the young outfielder on his final 1943 visit to Fenway Park:

"They simply teach you all the answers while you're coming up through their minor league clubs. When they think that you have learned enough, you land with the Yankees. Then, when you're in a Yankee uniform and Manager Joe McCarthy asks you to pull a certain play in a certain situation, he is reasonably sure that you can make that play. At least, he knows that you know how to make it."

Yankee Schooling

After a Yankee has reached the American League, where the pressure is constant and the competition keen, McCarthy may discover that the pace is too fast for the boy and have to send him back. But, as Metheny pointed out, the manager knows that it is because the player is short on mechanical ability and not fundamentals. Somewhere along the road the kid has been taught how to bunt, hit and run, hit behind the runner, or stand on the rubber and hold runners on the bases. There are no flaws in the Yankee schooling.

Rather often the writer has heard conscientious young ball players complain that no manager or coach in the minors had taught them how to overcome their weaknesses. "I had to pick up what I could by myself," is a common admission.

There is a stock reason for this. A majority of managers in the minors are interested only in winning, for by winning they may attract the eyes of a major magnate and earn a promotion to fast company. Such a manager has no time to give personal instruction to youngsters.

Develop First

However, the Yankee system puts development of young players ahead of everything else. If Joe McCarthy needs a third baseman, the pilots under Ed Barrow concentrate on that need. At Newark, for example, an experienced third sacker may be kept on the bench, at the risk of further Newark defeats, so that some promising youngster can play himself into a replacement for McCarthy's need at Yankee Stadium. Barrow's minor league skippers are instructed to develop first; win second.

An American League coach, expert at "reading" pitchers from the sidelines, told me a while ago about a very talented young hurler who joined his club in mid-season. "The first day he pitched, I sat on the bench and 'called' to myself every ball he threw," the coach remarked. "When I told him, he wouldn't believe it. But I showed him. I told him to go out and warm up. He did; and right in the middle of each delivery, I called the pitch. He was amazed. But it developed that nobody in the minors had bothered to teach him to cover up his pitch, one of the most important tricks a pitcher must learn."

Garms' Case

An interesting case was that of Debs Garms. When Debs first joined the Boston Braves, a minor leaguer told Casey Stengel: "Garms must have grounded out to the second baseman 200 times last year." Stengel, therefore, along with wondering why in the name of common sense somebody didn't do something about it, set out to tackle the job himself.

"I told him to walk up to that plate and try to hit everything to left field," Stengel told me at training camp that spring. "I don't care if he goes three weeks without getting a hit, but he's not going to g ound out to the second baseman 200 times for me." After a while Garms caught onto the trick of—as a left-hander—poking the ball into left field. Thanks to this aid from Stengel, Debs became a .300 hitter—indeed, became the National League batting champion a couple of years later.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP)—The story keeps bobbing up that the major league baseball tour to the Pacific was called off because the baseball folks were too hasty about announcing their plans before the War Department gave its okay. . . . But the best authority we can dig up (he had a hand in the arrangements and would have made the trip) says it isn't so. . . . Every announcement was approved before it was made, and the real difficulty was arranging an itinerary that would give the servicemen a chance to see the major leaguers without taking the ball players right into the front lines.

* * *

Harry (Swede) Dahlberg, now in his 22nd year as Butte, Mont., High School football coach, couldn't figure out how Sophomore Tommy Tracy always managed to be the first player on the practice field when some of the fastest backs Swede ever had coached often arrived only in time for a scorching lecture, five laps around the field, and a quick shower. . . . When he investigated, Dahlberg learned that Tommy got a head start by wearing his shoulder pads and jersey to late afternoon classes.

* * *

It may be a tip-off on the Brooklyn situation that the Phillies' Bill Cox was able to get the Dodgers' No. 1 scout, Ted McGrew, merely by making him a good offer . . . Bill figures that a replacement for McGrew would be "about the $32 question" for Branch Rickey—the $64 item being a manager . . . And a lot of folks might think that those figures represent the salaries Branch is offering . . . All five members of a women's bowling team representing a Chicago beauty shop are blondes, but two of them had to have their coiffures retreaded to meet the sponsor's request . . . Downstate Illinois sports editors rubbed their eyes and demanded a recheck last Saturday when the AP wires carried a prep football score: Salem 184, Fairfield 0 . . . The recheck was made and the Salem correspondent reported: "We have audited the score again and now find we were wrong. It was really Salem 188, Fairfield 0." . . . Fullback Don Wile of Salem made 13 touchdowns and 10 extra points.

* * *

Lieut. Commander Marshall L. Shearer, former Centre College teammate of Bo McMillin and later Bluefield, W. V., coach, is a beach battalion commander in the Navy's Amphibious Forces. He ought to get a few good tips from Bo, who is noted for his dry humor and his watery moaning about his "po' little boys."

Two More Bears Bound for Navy

CHICAGO, Oct. 15 (AP) — The Chicago Bears will lose two more of their star players to the Navy after Sunday's game with the Philpitt Eagles.

Navy bound are Bill Osmanski, the one-time Holy Cross terror and Bears' fullback, and End Johnny Siegal, both as lieutenants (J. G.). Osmanski will go to Great Lakes—and may be invited to play—although no officers are on the team. Siegal will report to Bainbridge (Md.) Naval Training Station, where the coach of the Navy squad is Joe Maniaci, also a former Bear.

Flash Hollett Starts Eighth Year as Bruin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC CITY, Province of Quebec, Oct. 15—If you don't feel the hockey seasons roll by swiftly, consider the case of the Boston Bruins' versatile big defenseman, Flash Hollett.

Eleven years ago, Flash Hollett was signed by the Toronto Leafs, farmed to Buffalo, and then brought up by the Blue Shirts for 10 games after Ace Bailey was injured in his Boston Garden crash with Eddie Shore. He stuck with the Leafs the next year and in 1935 was traded to the Bruins.

Hollett is starting his eighth year as a Bruin. Married and a farmer in off season, he races around the Coliseum rink with all the energy of a rookie, willing to play any position where he can get into action.

Flash was an iron man last season, playing 50 games and having his best scoring record with 19 goals and 25 assists for a total of 44 points. He was off the ice in the penalty box only 19 minutes. He has all the physical talents to be major-league hockey's best rushing defenseman this season.

Hollett will be one of four Bruins defensemen, the others already sure being Dit Clapper and Jack Crawford, with a fourth to come from this training camp. Without Frankie Brimsek in the Boston net, those Bruins defense players will have to be particularly good this season. The Brimsek successor may come out of this training camp, or Art Ross may land an experienced professional goaler to replace Mr. Zero. The scrimmaging which starts today will decide that most important issue.

Litwhiler Now Coach

RINGTOWN, Pa., Oct. 15 (AP)—Danny Litwhiler, St. Louis Cardinals outfielder, hopped from one sport to another on his return from the World Series.

He's coaching 35 basketball candidates at Ringtown High School, where he is physical education director. He also coaches baseball and track.

Coast Guard And Navy To Stage Meets

Because of V-12 examinations at many Eastern colleges, the coming week end is a light one for the dinghy sailors of the Inter-Collegiate Yacht Racing Association; but it is only the calm before the storm, for the major regattas of the fall season lie just ahead on the following three week ends. However, Saturday and Sunday will not be completely idle for meets are scheduled at both the Coast Guard and Naval Academies.

The Coast Guard sailing team, so far undefeated this fall, has a dual meet scheduled for Sunday with Northeastern at New London and this event may become a triangular regatta if the U. S. Merchant Marine Academy at King's Point, L. I., accepts an invitation to join the competition. Navy, which is also undefeated by virtue of a dual meet victory over Stevens Tech in its only fall engagement two weeks ago, runs up against stiffer opposition when it plays host to the Pennsylvania and Haverford teams on Saturday, but the Midshipmen will still be favored to win.

Northeastern's sailing forces have suffered from the fact that school was not designated a V-12 institution and their ace skipper, John Henshaw, was transferred by the Navy to Tufts. However, the Huskies have a pretty good helmsman in John Paradis of Rockport, Mass., who will be supported by two other experienced skippers in Thayer Richardson of Conomo Point and Lewis Bacon of Weymouth and possibly a promising new freshman helmsman, Stuart Cooney, Jr., scion of the well-known Gloucester family of sailmakers.

Coast Guard is likely to meet this opposition by starting its three promising third classmen, Robert Roy of San Diego; John Aldrich of Baltimore; and Alfred Tatman of Norfolk, Va. Roy recently won the I. C. Y. R. A.'s individual freshman crown and combined with Aldrich to capture the freshman team championship, but Tatman will be starting in intercollegiate competition for the first time. However in the course of the competition, the Cadets may use several other skippers including Commodore "Mitch" Daniel, Arthur Fontaine, Philip Hildebrandt, George Warren, and David Rasmuss.

At Annapolis, Navy has been forced to rebuild practically its entire sailing team which was riddled by graduation last June. The only real veteran skipper left is Midshipman Donald Curran, who started against Stevens Tech. In this meet, Navy used a full dozen different skippers including Midshipmen Hanson, Cochrane, Boierl, Shafer, Siegrist, Smith, Kingsbury, Converse, Ostrom, Knudsen, and Behm and many of them will probably also sail against Penn and Haverford. The latter team will be led by William Sherpick and is reputed to have a good crop of clever freshman skippers available this fall. Pennsylvania has lost its ace, Jim Fox, now a Navy ensign, but has good helmsmanship talent in Jimmy McCambridge, Horace Hepburn, and Ralph Earle.

CLASSIFIED

(Continued from previous page)

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED alteration help wanted for specialty shop. LILA FROCKS, 300 Harvard Street, Brookline, Mass.

MOTHER'S helper, congenial, mature necessary; 2 adults—school child 7; good home, room, board, $45. BUtterfield 8-0470, or write Box P-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

NURSE, practical, 30-hour duty; care of small elderly lady, apartment, midtown Manhattan. One willing to take patient out in wheeled chair when weather permits. Salary $175.00 monthly. Please state qualifications and telephone number. Write Box S-28, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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Automatic Machine & Tool Co.

132 Charles St., Auburndale, Mass.

WANTED—Cook-maid in private apartment, one in family; midtown Manhattan; to live out. Write Box E-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WANTED — COMPANION — LADY
Must be good reader and good driver. Write P. O. Box 114, Kittery Point, Maine.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CULTURED, refined Protestant desires position as companion-housekeeper; free to travel. Box B-87, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NURSE-COMPANION (Christian Scientist)—Conscientious, reliable, experienced for special and handicapped child or young girl needing guidance or lady needing special care. Write M. H. (Apt. 11D) 270 Riverside Drive, N. Y. C.

SECRETARY, several years with her present employer, executive ability, adaptable, personable, desires greater activity and usefulness; salary to start $38. Write Box D-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

STENOGRAPHER—Commercial experience, reliability, conscientiousness, willingness, pleasing. Write Box P-15, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

WOMAN, car available, desires collection or similar type work in Providence, R. I. Box B-65, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG LADY (25 years), Christian Scientist, Executive Secretarial, Stenographic experience, desires position. Capable, tactful, good appearance. Write Box M-31, Suite 1500, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 69 Market St., Brighton. Mass Stadium 7366.

CHINA, glass, and silver, rose or grape carved furniture; sell direct. M. Webber, 415 Boylston, Boston. Ken 8955.

Old Needlework made before 1800. Embroidered arms or Crewel work, showing early designs. Box B-66, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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SHADES, Wedding Canopies, Tents, Venetian Blinds, Storm Windows comp., Weatherstripping. HOME SPECIALTIES, BIGelow 3900, Worcester 4-2897, Milford 1800, Framingham 3131 (Mass.).

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BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsboro St. Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable Ken. 0848. Opp Jordan Hall, Boston. Custom

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SAFES FOR SALE
SOME WITH CHESTS
CALL CAP. 1620 (Boston)

WHAT OFFERS? "Daily Mail" Newspaper printed in GOLD of Queen Victoria's Jubilee, in new condition, complete with illustrations, a copy has just fetched £75 at a Red Cross Sale at Sevenoaks, Kent. Make offers to Box W-1807 BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

FURNITURE

WORCESTER, MASS.—Full bedroom suite, small rugs, dishes, clothing. Call mornings, Hughes, 85 Chatham Street, Apartment 7.

FURNITURE WANTED

WE BUY ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE AND DISHES.
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INTERESTED in purchasing 8-millimeter movie projector in good condition; Kodak preferred. Call Big. 5414 between 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. (Mass.)

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Unrolls like a rug
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Invite You to Inspect Our New
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We service and repair all makes of cars.
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EASY WASHER SERVICE
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Single and double breasted Boys' Coats, sizes 9-15, 12-20 **29.95**

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(Continued)

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Have your Fall Wardrobe beautifully freshened at our modern plant.
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For twenty years we have been proving this fact.
DRESSES, COATS, SUITS, HATS
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At extremely moderate prices.
EDITH GOODELL SHOPS
1676 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge
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BUY
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BEAUTY PRODUCTS
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Brings out fine flavor of food as only Pure Salt can.

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BUY WAR BONDS
CENTRAL HARDWARE CO.
621 MAIN STREET TEL. 3910

QUALITY
COAL — COKE — OIL
UNION COAL CO.
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ALL READY FOR FALL
Worsted and Tweed Suits and Topcoats. Models for all Men—also for Boys. Same prices as last season.
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that is Smart, Wearable and Exclusive to meet every woman's budget.
SPILLANE MILLINERY
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STEUBEN'S
—DUTCH ROOM—
GOOD FOOD for a GOOD MOOD
114 BOYLSTON ST.

CARVER HOUSE
LUNCHEONS and DINNERS by CHEF THEMO
12 CARVER STREET

BLUE SHIP TEA ROOM
on T Wharf Tip—Boston
The dim without, there's light inside, And good food there, we shall provide.
12:00 Noon to 7:30—Laf. 8313

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MALDEN, MASS.

The New
KERNWOOD RESTAURANT
Now Open at Its New Location
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Fine Food
Popular Prices

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.

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Luncheons—Teas—Dinners
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Open Sundays

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SHIP'S HAVEN
RESTAURANT and Food Shop
Reservations made for special parties
"Closed on Sunday"
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Fifth Avenue Restaurant
200 FIFTH AVENUE
at 23rd Street
Gracious atmosphere and superior food conspire to make a perfect mid-day meal for you, your friends and business acquaintances.
Lunch Served from 12 to 3 p. m. Closed Sat. and Sun.

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INDIVIDUAL FAMILY LAUNDRY
Launderers - - - Dry Cleaners

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Home Smoked Ham and Bacon
Fresh and Cooked Meats
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You Can Always
Shop With Confidence
at
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JOHN A. SELLARS DAIRY
Fresh Pasteurized
MILK and CREAM
From Our Own "Up-to-the-Minute" Dairy
We specialize in
Vitamin "D" Homogenized Milk
LEXINGTON 0017

alvin's INC.
20 WALTHAM STREET
Your Fall Suit is here.
Many all wools.
A carefully chosen selection.

The PAUL REVERE SHOP
1582 Mass. Ave. Lex. 1499-J
Picture Framing
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R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0326
Known for Our Extra Fine Quality Meats
Native Capons—Cooked Meats—Plain and Spiced Hams—Strictly Fresh Fish in Great Variety—Fruits in Season and Vegetables

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Fine Jewelry
Good Assortment
of
Glass, Silver and China
WOOD-ABBOTT CO.
115 Central Street
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Best Clothes in Lowell
TALBOT CLOTHING COMPANY
Lowell, Mass.
64 Years at Your Service

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Celebrate 68 Years of Basement Selling
The most economical shopping place in New England
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"Furriers for over 50 years"
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FLORIST
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EXTRA LARGE SIZE
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3% Wool 25% Rayon 70% Cotton
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Warm and durable with 4-inch Rayon Satin bindings. Colors: Royal, Green, Blue, Peach and Rose. $3.98 each.
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The Quality Store of Greater Lynn

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"For the BIG ARROW FLEET drives the FLEET"

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Fine Jewelry makes an Ideal Gift for Everyone
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Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
Union, Corner Buffum Street

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Serving the South of Lynn
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Complete Children's Outfitters
Specializing in Layettes
IN CENTRAL SQUARE

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W. T. GRANT CO.
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THE CHECKING ACCOUNT PLAN FOR ALL THE PEOPLE
A DEPOSIT OF $1 OPENS A CHECK ACCOUNT
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ONLY CHARGE 5¢ for EACH CHECK DRAWN AND EACH ITEM DEPOSITED
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Also—a complete line of
LINENS, BLANKETS, SHEETS and SPREADS
Now carried exclusively
AT BOTH STORES
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Special Attention to White Hair
For Further Information Call at
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dedicated to keeping your
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F. N. JOSLIN CO.

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Flowers telegraphed anywhere
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44 HIGH STREET
TEL. MYSTIC 0231, 6720
Free Delivery
Luncheonette, Toilet Articles
Ice Cream, Candy

ROCHFORD MOTORS
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Edythe
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Doughnut and Sandwich Shop
Breakfast, Luncheon or Between-Meal Snacks
OPEN 7—CLOSE 3:00
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Fresh Flowers and Plants at All Times
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MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE (Continued)

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Mystic 3100
Crystol 1680

GARNISS MARKET
Two Convenient Stores
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Powder Puff
BEAUTY SHOPPE
Permanent Waves
Are Our Specialty
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FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
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Daniels LeSaffre-Motors
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Flowers for All Occasions
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Paul E. Richwagen & Sons, Inc.
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Highland Avenue at Rosemary Street
NEEDHAM, MASSACHUSETTS
Member Florist Delivery Telegraph Ass'n.
TELEPHONE NEEDHAM 0632

Tel-NEE. 2000
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FOODS OF EXCELLENCE
Prices that appeal
988 Great Plain Avenue

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ESTABLISHED 1882
FUEL OILS • COAL • RANGE OILS
NEEDHAM
0967—0380—0968

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Willey's Inc.
566 Pleasant Street
Distinctive Clothes for Women
SPECIAL SHOWING
of
MAN-TAILORED SUITS
and
CASUAL COATS
Made from Exclusive Tweeds and Fleeces

Let
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South Dartmouth, Mass.,
Furnish Your
Milk, Cream and Ice Cream
Serving Room Open Daily
9 a. m. to 8 p. m.
AT SOUTH DARTMOUTH

Buy the Best Shoes
"BOSTONIANS"
at
M. C. SWIFT & SON
201 Union St., New Bedford, Mass.

Order Your Personal
Christmas Greeting Cards
Now to Insure Delivery
HUTCHINSON'S
322 UNION STREET

SERVE "THE BEST"
from Our Huge Display of
Fruits and Vegetables
NEW BEDFORD PUBLIC MARKET
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La France
Watches — Diamonds
REGISTERED JEWELER
AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY
763 Purchase St. Eugene P. La France, Prop.

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Ready to Use or Put Away
PARSONS
LAUNDRY CO., Inc.
Dial 6-8256 or 2-1152

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THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

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Odorless Dry Cleaning
Rug Shampooing
Fur Storage
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Lasell 1411 283 Washington St.

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GIFTS *for* CHRISTMAS
We Have Them in Great Quantity and Variety
MOORE & MOORE, Inc.
361 Centre St., Newton • Big. 8072

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COAL • COKE
BIGelow 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

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MISS AND MRS.
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"Where friends and fashions meet"
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Dresses for All Occasions
Carefully selected
Personal attention given to your needs
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S. S. Pierce Co. is next door
Sizes 12-42—16½-22½

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Roofing Materials

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for
STYLE and COMFORT
WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
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INC.
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NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
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THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 5000

PETTENGILL'S Inc.
Jewelry and Gift Shop
Diamonds and Watches
7-11 Cottage Avenue

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY (Continued)

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• REIS
• WINSTED
REMICK'S

PITTSBURGH PAINTS
Smooth as Glass
WESTLAND'S
Hancock Street

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Choose from One Thousand Gifts
Budget your purchases
No carrying charges
ROYAL FURNITURE CO.
Two Stores
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and
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Wakefield Square Wakefield

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Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

MASSACHUSETTS

WALTHAM (Continued)

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$5 $7.50 $10
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The Market of Tomorrow
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Waltham Super Market
536 MAIN STREET

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Batteries—Tires—Storage
Mobiloil—Lubrication
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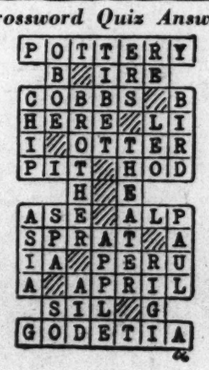
Crossword Quiz Answers



England

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Special Display of
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Teas
23 and 25, Clarence Street

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Assures whiter linen, softer woollens, brighter colours and longer wear. High grade laundry service at keen prices. Return carriage or postage paid.
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Gifts
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CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
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Kendall
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Renowned for Quality and Service since Reign of George II for everything in
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ENGLAND

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Why not give something for the garden?
From
E. J. WOODMAN AND SONS
PINNER, MIDDX.

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JOHN YEO
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PLYMOUTH
for VALUE in FABRICS FASHIONS and FURNISHINGS

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101 TAVISTOCK ROAD ~PLYMOUTH~

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THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
POPHAMS—PLYMOUTH

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Everything for the Garden
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SEVENOAKS
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UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
Forum Bldgs., Above Bar, Southampton
79, Old Christchurch Road and
166, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth

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invite you to visit their
LADIES' FASHION SALON
for
Clothing of Distinction
We specialize in ladies' tailoring.
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ENGLAND

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TEIGNMOUTH
Bakers—Confectioners
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Also Courtenay Restaurant
Newton Abbot

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"The Attractive Place to Shop"
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High-Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
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Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Facts and Figures

THE AMOUNT OF PAPER IN BRITISH NEWSPAPERS IS ABOUT ½ PRE-WAR AMOUNTS.
A SUBMARINE REQUIRES ABOUT THREE TONS OF TIN IN ITS CONSTRUCTION
IT'S A FACT A TOAD IN YOUR GARDEN WILL EAT ABOUT 10,000 INSECTS DURING THE SUMMER.
K. PARRIS
5,000,000 POUNDS OF DYNAMITE IS USED ANNUALLY ON U.S. FARMS

In Lighter Vein

Not Vegetables

Overheard on the 8:15: "And when my husband says he lives on greens he means a golf course."

Osition-Prep

Did you hear about the official in the OPA in Washington who sent a proposed order to the legal department to learn if it complied with the law? After an unreasonably long time the order was returned with no comment on its legality, but with sarcastic comment on the fact that several sentences ended in prepositions. The official thus criticized replied, "Your remarks about my ending my sentences with prepositions is one of the things up with which I do not intend to put."
—Advance.

A Ruse That Worked

Two small Cleveland boys, who apparently didn't realize the need for curtailing unnecessary telephone talking during the war, held up a party-line telephone with interminable conversations, according to Telephone Engineer and Management. While this childish chatter was going on, the third subscriber on the line, a woman, made three attempts to put through a call. Finally, she lifted her receiver, waited for a lull in the conversation, pitched her voice to a good imitation of a childish treble, and said:

"Well, good-by."

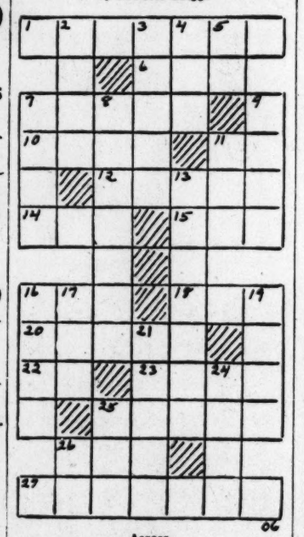
Thinking the conversation at an end, both boys hung up and the woman made her call.—Wall Street Journal.

Today's Quotation

Applause is the spur of noble minds, the end and aim of weak ones.
—C. C. COLTON

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is "combed ware"?
6—Blanket Islands are off coast of what country (abbr.)?
7—Judge Priest is a fictional character of whose creation?
10—In this place.
11—What is a Chinese unit of weight?
12—What animal is sometimes trained to catch fish and bring them to shore?
14—Stone of a cherry or peach is what?
15—What does a laborer use to carry mortar or brick?
16—Ibsen character.
18—High mountain.
20—In certain nursery rhyme what is name of family that never wasted food?
22—What is one of three States of U. S. having wild rose for its State flower (abbr.)?
23—What country is scene of Wilder's "Bridge of San Luis Rey"?
25—Poets have written of fickleness of a day in what month?
26—Yellow ocher.
27—What plant was named after Godet, Swiss botanist?

Down

2—What musical instrument is usually made of boxwood, ebony, or rosewood?
3—Hoddin Mountains are in what country?
4—Bitter vetch.
5—Musical note.
7—Thin and crisp morsel of food is called what?
8—What was relationship of Cosmo Hamilton to Sir Philip Gibbs.
9—A sanderling is a shoe, fish, or bird—which?
11—What is the fifth sign of the zodiac?
12—Joseph Schildkraut gained fame where?
16—"Inside ——" is title of a book by John Gunther.
17—Mineral spring.
19—Who is author of "Last Time I Saw Paris"?
21—Northern Spy is a variety of what fruit?
24—What mountain lies between lakes of Lucerne and Zug, Switzerland?
25—Help.
26—Thus.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements.)

Did You Ever Wonder

How an Electric Eye Can Guide Great Telescopes In Following the Stars?

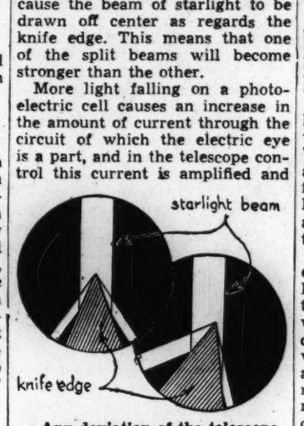
Since this terrestrial ball spins constantly on its axis, it is necessary to compensate for this rotation if a telescope is to be kept aimed at a particular star or at a specific point in the sky for any length of time.

By an extremely ingenious application of the photoelectric cell or electric eye a way has been found to make the light from the star itself do the work of keeping a huge observatory telescope aimed in the right direction.

When the telescope is correctly aimed at its objective, a ray of starlight is made to fall on a reflecting knife edge. The knife edge splits the starlight into two beams. These beams fall on the light-sensitive surface of an electric eye.

Any deviation of the telescope from the correct aim will also cause the beam of starlight to be drawn off center as regards the knife edge. This means that one of the split beams will become stronger than the other.

More light falling on a photoelectric cell causes an increase in the amount of current through the circuit of which the electric eye is a part, and in the telescope control this current is amplified and



Any deviation of the telescope from the correct aim causes one of the split beams to become stronger than the other,

made to control an electric motor which moves the giant telescope back into the correct position, the starlight once more being split into two beams of equal intensity.

As one may readily imagine, the light from a distant star is very faint and weak. In order for it to do the work of controlling the electric motor, it must be amplified. The amount of amplification necessary may be as much as a billion billion (the figure 1, followed by 18 zeros) times.

Tests of the device in an actual observatory indicated that even when the driving mechanism of the big telescope was deliberately thrown out of pace, the electric eye device automatically and promptly corrected the errors.

Such a guiding apparatus would be particularly valuable in making possible long exposures in star photography.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Just a Swallow

Everett, Wash.

No, not all Army officers are as hardened as one might think!

A few days ago, an officer who wears a Distinguished Service Cross, won in combat high above the battlefields during the first World War, walked into his office bearing in his hand a baby swallow.

The officer had seen this hapless bird hopping across a four-lane highway, had stopped his car, picked up the bird and had brought it to the flying field.

Upon examining the little fellow, he decided it must have a broken wing and he telephoned the Post Veterinary Officer, who came in answer to his request and performed a second examination. However, the tiny wing was actually too small for his fingers to detect the trouble.

Rather than call it a day, however, these two officers spent their lunch hour in traveling eight miles to a well-equipped laboratory where the wing was examined under a fluoroscope. Then it was revealed that the bird had dislocated a tiny joint. Under the instruments the little bone was tenderly reset. The little bird was placed on a table, where he stood unsteadily for a moment, and then, lifting his wings, flew out of an open door to enjoy again in full that freedom for which, today, every man, woman and child are giving their all to maintain!

The items appearing in this column are contributed by our readers.

Just for Fun— By Corka

"For awhile there I didn't think we'd EVER get here"

My Secret Ambition

Share your "Secret Ambition" with our readers in this new feature. If it's on the humorous side, it's all the more acceptable. Limit your contribution to less than 50 words. One dollar will be paid for each printed item.

"Although I belong to one of the 'best families,' and am a writer of some local repute, considered fairly well-to-do, and belong to several clubs—I have always cherished a secret desire to do

housework in some wealthy woman's home," confesses Mrs. J. W D., Shawnee, Okla.

Editor's Note: We're sorry but we cannot divulge our contributor's address.

♪ ♪ ♪

"The Secret Ambitions are very amusing, and while mine are not a bit original, I venture to offer them," writes J. G., from a Wyoming ranch:

"My S. A. is to have a few questions answered. What a thrill to know who wore the Iron Mask, what became of Charlie Ross? Was there an Atlantis? What happened to the Marie Celeste? Who will be the next President? Not to speak of the burning questions about the War!"

♪ ♪ ♪

My One Desire

I aspire to keeping my house so clean
That promise of company won't mean
Dashing wildly from room to room
With dusting cloth and mop and broom.
Then, cool, serene, to them I'll say—
And mean it "Glad you came today!"
—Mrs. E. D., St. Petersburg, Fla.

♪ ♪ ♪

"Since your publication of my Secret Ambition to occupy a New York penthouse where I could have my pet cow, little pigs, and chickens, I've had several kind offers."—Mrs. M. L. N., Harrington, Del.

"P. S. I'm sorry I can't accept any of the offers because it's requested that I leave Bossy, piggies, and chicks down on the farm!"

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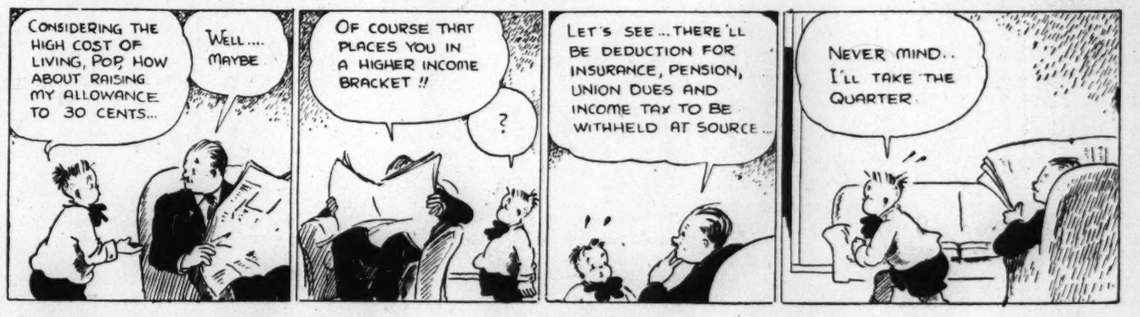
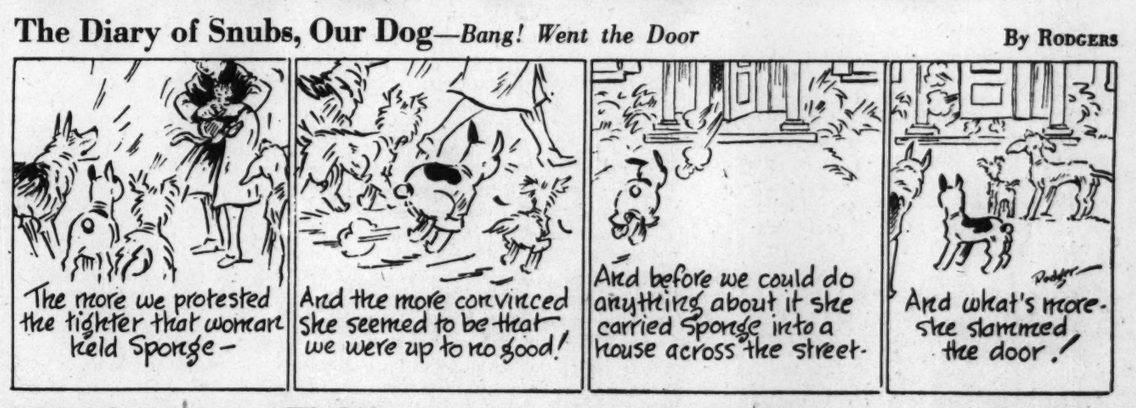
THIS ANCHOR (OR ANY OTHER) WEIGHS ABOUT 5000 LBS.
DON'T STAND ON THAT SCALE— HOW CAN I TELL WHAT THIS ANCHOR WEIGHS!?
SCALE
I'D LIKE TO CONTRIBUTE MY SHARE
SENIOR NAVAL ADVISOR
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Financial Worries* By Le Pelley


CONSIDERING THE HIGH COST OF LIVING, POP, HOW ABOUT RAISING MY ALLOWANCE TO 30 CENTS...
WELL.... MAYBE
OF COURSE THAT PLACES YOU IN A HIGHER INCOME BRACKET !!
?
LET'S SEE...THERE'LL BE DEDUCTION FOR INSURANCE, PENSION, UNION DUES AND INCOME TAX TO BE WITHHELD AT SOURCE...
NEVER MIND.. I'LL TAKE THE QUARTER

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Bang! Went the Door* By Rodgers


The more we protested the tighter that woman held Sponge—
And the more convinced she seemed to be that we were up to no good!
And before we could do anything about it she carried Sponge into a house across the street.
And what's more- she slammed the door!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Not Remote Enough for Waddles* By The Hagers

"Now, what on earth is this?" I cried, As Jack Spoonbill stalked up with pride.
"It works!" he quacked. "The Spoonbill name, In history, will go down with fame."
"The Spoonbill name may head the list Of nuisances—if you persist.
But, Jack, what makes this wagon go? "Remote control—by radio!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Toward a Sales Tax?

War has so shifted American fiscal requirements that close students of taxation who have always opposed a sales tax are now speaking in its favor. Senator Walter F. George, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and Representative A. Willis Robertson, influential member of the House Ways and Means Committee, are the latest.

Usually the sales tax is opposed by economists as a tax on consumption, by politicians as a tax on the poor. Neither reason is as cogent today as in peacetime. With Americans expecting to have a national income of $150,000,000,000 in 1944 and only $90,000,000,000 worth of goods to spend it on, national leaders are seeking desperately for some means besides rationing for checking civilian consumption and preventing inflation. In pump-priming days a brake on consumption was the last thing desired, today it is the first.

As for taxing the poor, the objections to a sales tax remain in so far as it has to be a tax on necessities as well as luxuries. Most advocates of a sales tax exempt necessities, but Mr. Robertson honestly faces the fact that exemptions make for complications, and could not be permitted if anything like the $6,000,000,000 he figures on were to be obtained from a 10 per cent tax on retail sales. But millions of citizens who once were classed as "poor" cannot be today; steady work at war wages has given them considerable "unmortgaged" money and observers believe that most of the inflationary push is coming from this group.

The Treasury estimates that 65 per cent of the national income goes to families with less than $3,000 a year. This means that even with higher taxes on higher incomes, those below this level must be asked to furnish a large share of the Federal revenue. Congressmen, beating the bushes for new tax sources, are bound to come back to this main copse. And they have good reasons to believe that in it they will find most of the "inflation money."

To get taxes from the low-income bushes—both to bring in revenue and to curb inflation—they may find that a sales tax is the simplest, surest, least distressing instrument.

Two main objections will have to be overcome. One is that of Fred M. Vinson, Director of Economic Stabilization, who says that since a sales tax is normally added to prices, it would much more than wipe out the recent hard-won "rollback" and that labor would at once demand higher wages on the strength of this rise in living costs. Two replies are made to this argument. One is that labor would not wish to take the position of asking to be exempt from war taxes. The other is that the sales tax falls only on spending and can be avoided by saving.

This calls up the other objection—low incomes bear a disproportionate burden under a sales tax, for low-income families spend a larger share on necessities. It may be possible to overcome this old difficulty with a limited number of exemptions or with higher rates on luxuries. Such modifications deserve further study, not only by the experts, but by Congress and the country. The experience of other countries with various forms of the sales tax do not indicate that it will wholly solve America's present fiscal problem. But the fact remains that a vast amount of spending is being done for non-necessities, and because of the need to curb it, the sales tax takes on an unwonted attractiveness. It deserves re-appraisal.

Razor Blades: $1.50 Each

If you think things are tough when you have to pay 75 cents for a pair of shorts that cost only 39 cents before Pearl Harbor, and are put out because there are no more cut-rate sales on your favorite shaving cream, pause to shed a tear for a fellow-American in Calcutta who had to pay $12 for the one and $2 for the other. And for one safety razor blade—one, mind you, not a pack—$1.50! The victim was Eric Sevareid, CBS commentator.

When he got to Chungking, the radio reporter found there were no streetcars or taxis, no variety of foods, an actual shortage of dishes and the commonest necessities, and no luxuries at all. An ordinary watch cost $500.

Why? The answer is: China is fighting for its very life, and India is literally "next door to it," and no time, labor, or material can be wasted in the manufacture of anything but war essentials. India has the largest steel mill in the British Empire, but steel is too valuable to go into razors. Precious cotton must be woven only into uniforms. Shipping space is too much in demand to carry overseas such extravagances as soap.

America is the only nation fighting on the side of the democratic Allies which is able to maintain so great a percentage of normal peacetime production. Until Americans have gone through some such experiences as Eric Sevareid's, they don't begin to realize how fortunate they are, how little some of them at home are sacrificing.

And Now for Action

A Philadelphia lawyer would need a 200-watt light and a strong magnifying glass to discern the difference between the Fulbright Resolution and the one the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has now produced to state American postwar purposes. The activities of the Senate experts intrusted with this task remind one of the poet who said he had spent the morning putting an extra comma into his verses, and the afternoon taking it out.

But at last the Senate has in hand a resolution which it should adopt without further delay, and which embodies merits and demerits of the Fulbright Resolution in the same proportion.

Some Senators do seem a little apologetic about the new statement; they point out it is the best that can be drawn up where so many different points of view have to be harmonized and where agreement on some constructive step at this time is more important than wording and punctuation.

This was exactly what proponents of the Fulbright Resolution pointed out when that statement passed the House by an overwhelming majority and was sent to the Senate for approval. But the Senate expressed objections; the House resolution was too general for some Senators, and others did not want to debate any foreign policy with the Moscow conference in the offing.

The Senate resolution is also too general, and the Moscow conference is still in the offing. But the first objection is not vital, since a more explicit statement can be added at any time. The second point is not an objection, but a reason for a clear indication of Senate attitudes. A constructive move by the Senate now can increase the usefulness of the Moscow conference. So let's have action.

Price of Schweinfurt

In air operations, as in all war operations, there is a cost and there is a price. It is natural that Americans reading that 60 of their big bombers, representing some 600 crew members, and $20,000,000 worth of time and materials, were lost in the raid on Schweinfurt, should be thinking in terms of price. It was very high, and one that cannot be paid indefinitely. Germans, on the other hand, remembering what they threw into the air to avert the blow, and what they suffered in terms of vital production, will be engrossed in cost.

Moreover, both sides can usefully speculate on future deals. The Germans must consider the fact that the American bombers and fighters plunged into the hottest defense the Nazis have offered. For nearly 1,000 miles, round trip, the Fortresses, escorted by Thunderbolts, soared in broad daylight through hundreds of Nazi fighters, knocking down 104 of them, taking anti-aircraft fire in stride, to press home precision bomb attacks on the 72 closely packed acres along the River Main that contain Europe's largest ball and roller bearing manufactory.

We do not know the number of American planes used, although on the last previous German excursion it was 855; nor do we know the precise margins of destruction. But this fact is clear: These raids, which the Germans even now lack power to turn back, are aimed directly at the production of defensive weapons. The Eighth Air Force has just announced that both the Focke-Wulf assembly plant at Marienburg and the component factory at Anklam, were knocked out on Oct. 9.

In the meantime, American offensive production ascends. Some 8,000 planes were produced in September. And the super-bomber B-29, besides which Fortresses and Liberators are rated as small, is on the assembly line. And while Americans sleep at night, the British inflict their terrible blows. And the airfields in Italy will soon play their part in dispersing fighters while the bombers saturate defenses.

The price for the Allies now may seem high, but it is bound to diminish, while the cost to the Germans must ultimately rise to unbearable heights. That is the fact which should remain with Americans when they read these reports of early losses.

"There's That Man Again!"

"It Does a World of Good"

(From Gunner's Mate Frank Mousseau of El Centro, Calif., to a paratrooper's mother.)

Since Bob hasn't told you anything, maybe I can throw a light on his operations, that is, if he was there the same time I was, which was the first day of invasion, July 10. I had a ringside seat to the whole affair. . . .

You know, I kept wondering when all those big air transports were passing overhead if Bob was in one of them. And when I thought of his task ahead, I said a little prayer for him. You would be surprised how many of the boys turn to God before the zero hour. In fact, on our ship just before we went in, the captain called us all to prayer and we recited the Lord's Prayer. It does a world of good.

(From Lieut. Gordon King, in Africa)

I'm certainly glad to hear about the strike situation. Those (censored) should all be sent to the front. . . . Men who were working in mines and whose fathers are still in the mines cannot understand what their fathers and brothers are thinking of. The only trouble is that all they hear is that the American troops are making advances and successful in battle. They don't know what it is or what it would be if we did not have that one box of machine-gun ammunition needed or the few rounds of 75 mm.

If the men at the front are let down due to a few who must have $2 a day more, then we might as well fold up and go home. They want a fabulous amount of money for working eight hours a day and their own sons and brothers are here fighting, not eight hours a day, but 24 hours. I know that if the men in the front lines were transferred with those in the mines and factories, output would be too great.

Say, tell me, do they still have those things we used to call malted milks and ice-cream sodas? I think that the first thing that I'm going to do when I get home is sit down and fill up on milk. . . .

Fortunately, we do have radio in the tent and are able to get a lot of good music, including opera from Italy and Germany. We do not get many good broadcasts direct.

Bob Hope was here last week with Frances Langford and they put on a good show for us. Some time ago, Martha Raye also was here. She arrived at the racetrack, where the show was, in a tank with a pair of G. I. cover-alls on and G. I. shoes! GORDON

(From Lieut. David Snow, U. S. A. Air Forces, of San Francisco, a prisoner of war in Germany.)

Independence Day was celebrated in camp all right! The spirit of '76 drove through all the prison blocks. Yours truly was on the bass drum to the tunes of "Dixie," "Yankee Doodle," "Marching Through Georgia," etc. If you can't do anything about this independence, you might as well *sing* about it. The English boys got a big "bang" out of it as we woke them up early in the morning. We had a trumpet, fife, French horn, and trombone and really "corned" it on purpose.

One Major dressed as Uncle Sam and pointed the finger at individuals with the usual "I want you." It brought down the house.

Had two baseball games—Fighters vs. Bomber Pilots and Senior Officers vs. Junior Officers. Heard some American swing records which took us right over the barbed wire fences to home. I'll never leave that place again. DAVID

(From Pfc. Charles L. Clay, in the Southwest Pacific.)

Dear Grandmother:

I want you to keep on saying your prayers each day for all our men; they need them. People can't know what hell is like until they have seen this firsthand. To so many people this is still remote and so unreal, but to some of us it's more of a nightmare, quite realistic and close. . . .

Until the shells begin to fall around your ears, it's still someone else's war. I'm not speaking for myself but for millions just like me and my buddies. It makes a man feel a little funny and wonder why he is fighting for thousands back there who look at this war as a money-making proposition. It makes a fellow feel like just laying down his rifle and saying, "What am I fighting for? They don't appreciate what we're giving them." . . .

When the fighter on the home front begins to contemplate strikes or slowdowns of any kind, let him remember that the few cents over which he argues might be the compensation to a man's family for the price of his life. Small compensation. CHARLES

Our Readers Say—

Pertinent excerpts from letters To The Christian Science Monitor

Seeds of Peace

The postwar world must follow the doctrines of Christ if it is to be successful in establishing a just and lasting peace. The world must realize that only when people are greedy, brutal, and hateful do we have wars. It is not right that each generation should see a war. The children of each generation have a right to grow up and live their lives in peace. The nations of the earth must gather up the seeds of peace, and sow them throughout their domains.

HORACE FISHER FULLER, JR.
Saunderstown, R. I.

They Must Remain Free

Too many of us at work on the home front have been too willing to sit back and let "George" take care of matters which greatly affect us all. I refer to the problem of seeing that our press, radio, and speech remain free, unhampered by bureaucrats.

State socialism and bureaucracy didn't build the United States. Why should we allow even a vestige of it the slightest opportunity to tear down that which an intelligent Constitution was devised to protect?

Denver, Colo. CHARLES A. SELBY

"Y'all"

There is a general misinterpretation by non-Southerners as to the use of the term "y'all." That term is a Southerner's shortcut for "you all" or "all of you." Always he means more than one person. But most people, who don't use the term, insist that the Southerner, in talking to one person, often refers to that one person as "y'all."

If I were talking to a Britisher, I might say to him, "Y'all certainly treat the Americans fine." I would mean that he and all his fellow Britishers treat the Americans fine.

Often in movie scenes a Texas belle will say to someone, "Y'all sho are sweet to me, honey," or some such line. That gets under any Southerner's skin who is in the audience. He simply says to himself, "Whoever shot that scene showed his ignorance of our use of the term."

(Pfc.) BENJAMIN N. COVINGTON
Atlanta, Ga.

Commentators on the Air

I have read with much interest the article by Erwin D. Canham on the step taken by the Columbia Broadcasting System with regard to their commentators.

I think commentators can be and many of them are a great help in enlightening and educating their listeners and in contributing to the war and peace efforts.

On the other hand, a commentator who presents the news in a biased manner, or only gives one side of the case, not even being sure that the news is accurate, can do a great deal of harm, or even become a danger. Recently a commentator who speaks daily on a nation-wide hookup retracted all he had said a few days previously, but as someone remarked, "Many people who had listened to the first broadcast might not be listening the day he retracted his statements."

Commentators become a danger when we let them deprive us of the privilege of doing our own thinking. ETHEL SPENCER
Alameda, Calif.

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Reach for a Fact!

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Roscoe Drummond

Many of the criticisms of America's allies made by some of the five touring Senators were exaggerated and out of perspective; they were distorted by some newspapers in the re-telling; they created an impression woefully out of kilter with the facts, and they gave the isolationist press a veritable field day in which to dispense anti-British prejudice.

It is difficult for truth to catch up with the lie and under the circumstances it might be well to let some of the distortions fall of their own weight. Let us, instead, look at some of the things which are really right about Britain's war effort, and when a corrective is needed, reach for a fact instead of a fancy—such facts as these, which in Britain's four-year fight against Naziism stand out as not wholly deplorable:

NAVAL—More than 600 British naval vessels are at sea at any given moment over 80,000 miles of sea routes. Over 140,000 British and Allied vessels have been convoyed with losses of less than one ship out of every 200 convoyed.

Three million soldiers have been moved all over the world and only 1,348 have been lost at sea.

The Royal Navy, together with the RAF, destroyed 5,000,000 tons of German and Italian merchant shipping and damaged nearly 3,000,000 tons up to March of this year.

Nearly 2,000 merchant ships from the United Kingdom are at sea at a time, and British ocean convoys totaled 125,000,000 ship-miles in three years.

AFRICAN CASUALTIES — In all the African campaigns, casualties to the Axis forces totaled 975,000, including nearly 250,000 Germans. British and Imperial forces, including Indian and native African, suffered 220,000 casualties, killed, captured, or wounded.

AIR—In the Battle of Britain, which Hitler staged as a prelude to invasion, the then slender forces of the RAF crushed the invader decisively, destroying 2,225 enemy planes in two months, for a loss of 616 British planes.

Every fighting day, fighters of the RAF today range over Europe, protecting Allied bombers and attacking land transport and shipping. One fighter group flew 2,000,000 miles on these tasks in two months of 1943.

PRODUCTION—In 1940, with almost all of her equipment lost at Dunkirk and with invasion imminent, Britain had to face undreamed of production problems.

Production of armored fighting vehicles was four times as great in July, 1942, as in January, 1941.

In April, 1942, British plane production had reached parity with Germany. During 1942, the output of heavy bombers trebled and the output of large flying-boats quadrupled.

In shipbuilding, the output per man in tons of steel by October, 1942, put Britain in the forefront of producing nations.

Over the whole field of war stores, production in October, 1942, was five and a half times greater than in the first quarter of 1940.

HOME FRONT—Total war for Britain begins at home. Mobilization of the whole people is complete.

All men from 18 to 41 are in the armed forces unless engaged in other vital war work. Single women of 19 to 24 have been drafted for the forces, and all women of 18 to 50 who are free of domestic responsibilities can be directed into full-time employment, or, in certain cases, to part-time work.

All men working less than 60 hours a week, or women working less than 55 hours a week, also have to do 48 hours a month in national service.

RATIONING—Food rationing, begun in 1939, today covers every staple food except bread. Imported foods, such as oranges, are virtually non-existent. Milk and eggs are distributed on a strict priority system. Clothes rationing has covered every type of garment and footwear since 1941 and each year becomes stricter.

Newspapers are mostly reduced to four small, closely printed pages.

Taxation has been increased to extraordinary levels. Excess profits are taxed 100 per cent. Income tax starts at $440 for a single man and $624 for a married man. A married man earning $2,000 a year pays $505 in tax and a man with a $40,000 income pays $27,330. In the top brackets, income and surtax absorb 97½ per cent of income.

Pretty good ally.

Uncle (Thomas Cook) Sam

Down the Middle of the Road

By Erwin D. Canham

Some people are constantly producing good ideas, and not a few write them to this newspaper. One of this number is Mrs. Dorothy H. Eustis of New York, who developed the Seeing Eye dog idea. Mrs. Eustis now comes forward with two crackerjack suggestions. We hope "Yank" and the "Stars and Stripes" will copy. Here are the ideas:

"Having been on a good many expeditions which carried me into different parts of the world, I am wondering if we are doing the best by our men by picturing them as suffering hardships, instead of picturing the opportunity which is theirs to see beauty which formerly was the property of Thomas B. Cook & Sons

"Let us take Alaska. In 1935, I went with an expedition into the glaciers of the Mount St. Elias Range. Not even the Indians had been in that particular area. We had two clear days out of ninety; lived in pup tents and loved it, because of the beauty of the mountains which go up to some 22,000 to 25,000 feet. The readers of newspapers now are given a picture of 'bleakness' and insurmountable difficulties, whereas I had the thrill of learning, astride a four-year-old Donjeck Valley raised horse, his ability to do the most incredible things, in either swimming rivers or with all four feet drawn together sliding down the sides of glaciers as though on roller skates.

"Take North Africa. I was only there three months; Algiers, Biskra, Touggourt, and then a camel caravan into the desert from there. Flies, yes; dirt, yes, but a beauty of desert country, its oases, its nomad life, which remain in memory when flies and dirt are forgotten.

"Yesterday, a private from New Zealand spent the afternon with me. He has been on six North African campaigns, with Montgomery, Alexander, and Auchinleck. He said he did not know a man who on furlough in Cairo was not ready to leave the city behind him and get back to the desert, it was so lovely.

"This brings me to my second point. I happen to be in touch with a great many Australians and New Zealanders on furlough in New York and I am struck with the fact that practically none of them want to come to New York. They would far rather see our country, and moan that they have never been offered an opportunity to see our Maine woods, our Adirondacks, Yellowstone Park, or the Grand Canyon.

"Asked why they come here to walk the concrete canyons of New York, the general answer is, 'We are not offered anything else.' I have just received a letter from an Australian in England, who says that the one bright spot in his furlough there is that he got his first round of golf in four years; the only black mark being that he lost one of his host's rationed golf balls. . . .

"It would seem that we might think of them in broader terms than night clubs and radio studios, amusing and worthwhile as they are."

We only hope, with Mrs. Eustis, that the authorities, and the railroads, and the citizenry, will help visiting soldiers really see the United States. We know that in our own sojourns abroad, a day in the country, whether cow barn or golf course, was a day of delicious respite. As to the tremendous tourist advantages our soldiers are enjoying—well, they will doubtless look prettier in retrospect than they do to some of the boys right now. Naturally, many servicemen are anxious to get home, and they probably would swap the Vale of Kashmir for Flatbush, and pay a bonus. But we wonder how it will be when the war's end is in sight. Or how it will be a few weeks after the return. Things will look fine at first. But "how ya gonna keep 'em down on the farm" etc.? A great many U. S. service men settled in France after the last war. Henceforth, they will have their choice from Iceland to the South Seas.

How many people will remember a lovely meadow they saw—or a mountain slope growing pineapple—or a coral atoll where half an hour of fishing plus a stone tossed into a coconut palm meant a day's food and clothing! It staggers the imagination, but on the whole we think it's all to the good and will make for world understanding, stability, and peace.

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